The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 11.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON died at 7½ o'clock on [illegible]

[illegible] Senate Bill, which is set down [illegible] to-morrow, authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the construction of [illegible] to Missouri to the Army of Utah. A company, headed by Mr. O'REILLY, [illegible] to contract for furnishing the Mail in two months' time, at a cost of from $300,000 to $600,000 [illegible] to be laid under ground.

[illegible] will be made by Mr. FOOT, seconded by [illegible] and Hunter, to postpone this and all other business for the Deficiency bill. Press [illegible] to get it through on Tuesday or Wednesday, [illegible] will take no action to [illegible] the calling out of volunteers until after its passage.

No positive action will be taken on the Kansas bill [illegible] of the Territorial delegation, who will [illegible] the resolution of Col. BENTON.

The Committees on Public Buildings have in contemplation a project for building a new Executive mansion, somewhere a little out of town, and [illegible] the present building to the State Department, [illegible] urgent request all on office for the Department. G.

[Dispatches from the Washington Union.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 11.

The Union says that the interview between Colonel [illegible] and the President on Friday night [illegible] and that the latter afterwards expressed [illegible] gratification at his visit. Colonel [illegible] spoke of his extensive relationship for the [illegible] of public affairs, and his personal ranks of the [illegible] dangers which threaten the country, and [illegible] President to rely upon the Divine support [illegible] guidance, and not upon that of men who [illegible] him.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals, till May 10, for the issue of any portion, or the whole of $5,000,000 in Treasury notes in exchange for gold.

[illegible] and McCLERNAND, the Peace Commissioners to Utah, leave Washington to-morrow.

The regular of Colonel BENTON go West to-morrow, [illegible] via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling.

Congress will adjourn on Monday, to attend the funeral of Col. BENTON.

There will be no acceptance of volunteers by the Government until after the passage of the Deficiency bill through the Senate.

Senator BAYH is so far added convalescent.

The Public Printing Plunder—A Government Printing-Office—Bill of Senator Johnson—A Great Leak to be Stopped—Important Prevarication of Senator Douglas with reference to the Territories—Wagon Road in New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 9, 1858.

The forthcoming report from the Committee of the Senate published early in the session to investigate the cost of the public printing, the profits of the printers, &c., a Committee raised ostensibly called for by the numerous startling stories of corruption existing in this department of general expenditure, will exhibit a [illegible] of the "rural districts," at the same time that it cannot fail to thoroughly awaken Congress to the necessity of a prompt and radical reform in that quarter. The Committee, of which Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, of your City, has been one of the most active and efficient members, have conducted the investigation with a commendable degree of industry and research, and their report will embrace all the facts capable of illustrating the subject, by showing the amount which has heretofore been paid for the printing, binding and engraving of Congress and the Departments and the enormous amount of profits which have been made by those executing the work, and which, by exciting the cupidity, and offering a premium to the dishonesty of speculators, lobby agents and intriguing politicians, have turned the whole thing into a perfect jungle of corruption, wherein the money of the Government has been most scandalously sunk and squandered. The simple fact that Mr. WARNER, who executes most of the public printing at second-hand, is able to pay $20,000 a month to the various parties who stand responsible for its execution to the Government, and make his own profit out of it besides—an almost incredible fact, but one stated to me by "one having authority"—is enough to explain and accredit all the tales of bounty, fabrication and corruption which have reached the public ear. *Two hundred and forty thousand dollars a year* great at least profit to the parties who have imported the fat jobs of doing the Government printing and binding, and have nothing to do but pocket the money. No wonder that a swarm of adventurers and speculators should be tempted here to fatten on such scrolls!

The House Committee have concluded that if such are the profits to private parties, the Government can save money, and prevent a good deal of corruption by doing the work itself. In fact, it is estimated that in the very first year of the establishment of a Government printing office, enough will be saved from one branch of this expenditure to pay for the first cost of the whole establishment. The Committee believe that upon all branches of it—the printing, binding, engraving and lithographing of the Government,—they will effect a saving of $500,000 a year!—an achievement which, if anywhere near correctly estimated, will be one of the greatest in the history of modern governments, and ought to give the members of the Committee a sort of honorable exemption from labor for the rest of their term.

The Committee will, as I understand it, report the following plan, drawn by Mr. TAYLOR, and here described only in brief: A bureau to be organized, at the head of which shall be a Commissioner of Public Printing, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. A building to be erected for the purpose of this bureau, and, type, presses, and every material for doing the work required, supplied. Workmen to be employed by the piece in the printing department, at the rates established by the Typographical Society of the District of Columbia. Engravers, lithographers, and bindery to be employed at rates established, and facilities provided for all such work. The bill then proposes to require that all the printing, binding and engraving of Congress, of the Departments, and in short of every branch of the Government, shall be executed by this bureau, except that the engraving may, if so determined by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner, be given out by contract. Such are the leading features of this admirable and simple plan for getting rid of all the corrupt machinery of the present totally corrupt and wasteful system, which Congress has to look after a score of contractors, and in effect to be plundered by them all. It may, of course, be expected to encounter the active and unceasing hostility of all those—and their name is legion—who make their extensive profits out of the present arrangement. The printer of the House, Mr. BEMIS, with his partner, Mr. BAKER, and the parties, if any, interested with them, Major HARRIS, late of the Union, printer of the Senate, Messrs. BOYLAN & FERRIERS, binders of that body, and other parties, with their friends, will, of course, bring all their friends to defeat the project of the Committee; and against such a combination of interests, scrutinizing through Congress itself in every direction, it is hard to say what chance of success it has. It will require all the energy, tact and good management which the members of the Committee can put forth to carry their excellent reform; but, I hope that they will have essential aid from the press in every section of the country, and from every person desirous of simplifying and economizing the operations of the Government. The Committee consist of Messrs. WILLIAM SMITH, of Va., G. A. GROW, of Penn., GEORGE TAYLOR, of New-York; MORRISON H. NICHOLS, of Ohio; SMITH, of Tenn., HOUSE, of Me.; and DOWDELL, of Ala.; a combination possessing a large amount of ability, parliamentary experience, and knowledge of the subject they have undertaken, and one, if united, which will be hard to beat.

The fight on the part of those interested in the present system will doubtless be to carry the bill proposed by Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, in the Senate. Mr. JOHNSON seems conscious of the necessity of a reform, and desirous of effecting it, and his bill throws around the system as it now exists, a vast number of additional guaranties, but it retains, and even increases all the cumbrous machinery which has heretofore been so dreadfully perverted, and in spite of all contrivances short of total eradication, doubtless will be so hereafter. Mr. JOHNSON's bill would be a good one under ordinary circumstances, but it does not answer the emergency, and it should not be supported by friends of a thorough reform.

Senator GWIN has reported from the Committee on Territories his bill, in the nature of a substitute, for the bill organizing the Territory of Arizona. It provides for the division of New-Mexico into three judicial districts, describing their boundaries, the third embracing the Territory known as the Gadsden purchase, to which a judge is assigned, for trying the same in counties, for election of county officers, and for designation of place for holding courts by the Governor. It authorizes the taking of a census for the whole Territory, and for the apportionment according to population of thirteen councillors and thirty-nine representatives to the circuit assembly. It recognizes as citizens all persons adopted as such by the treaty acquiring the country, except the Pueblos and other Indians. The fourth, however, is the most important section, inasmuch as it is made applicable to all the Territories of the United States except Utah, and establishes as a universal rule, hereafter to be observed in the formation of a State Government, that the constitution thereof shall be first submitted to a vote of the people, and accepted by a majority of them, before it can be submitted to Congress. This, in view of the contest over the constitution of Kansas, is a most important proposition, and one which will be likely to excite an extended discussion. It contains a doctrine which a large portion of the South deny, and may be supposed to have an important and intentional bearing upon the future status of Arizona, and all other territory now in possession of, or which may be acquired by, the United States. I think the section is of interest enough to give in full, as follows:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever said Territories shall contain sufficient population to constitute a State, to wit: The number required by the then ratio of representation for a member of Congress, to be ascertained by a census taken in pursuance of law, the legislature of said Territory may proceed to call a Convention for the purpose of forming a constitution and State government; which constitution shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and if ratified by a majority of the legal voters in the limits of the proposed State, but not otherwise, may be sent to Congress in the form of an application for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, with such boundaries as Congress shall prescribe. This section shall be, and is hereby, incorporated into and made a part of the organic law of each of the Territories of the United States, except the Territory of Utah."

The new emigrant wagon-road in New-Mexico, proposed by Mr. OZANE, is intended to start from Albuquerque, run south of Fort Defiance, and strike the Colorado on the thirty-fifth parallel, near Mojave villages. The route has been traversed by Lieutenants BEALE, AMSBY and others, and will not, it is said by Mr. OZANE, involve a great expense. Mr. SCOTT, of California, will probably make the proposition that the road shall be carried onwards from the Colorado to San Francisco. O.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Grand Fancy Ball at Mrs. Senator Gwin's Residence in Washington.

From the Washington States.

On Thursday evening Mrs. GWIN received her guests with a courteous affability that set them at ease at once, and removed the embarrassment naturally attendant on entering lighted saloons in fancy dress. Her dress was that of a *Lady of the Court of Louis Quatorze*, composed of a skirt of white *moire antique*, trimmed with flounces of *pointe d'aiguille*; boddice of the dress trimmed with lace to match flounces; train of cherry satin, trimmed with a ruche of white satin; *coiffure* of time of Louis XIV., which added to the fine effect of the costume, so admirably adapted to the fine figure of the lady-like hostess.

Miss Gwin, who aided in "doing the honors," looked charmingly in the costume of a *Greek Girl*. White satin skirt and full white satin pantalettes; boots of silver and blue satin. Over the white satin skirt, which is trimmed with strips of cherry satin, was a skirt of tulle trimmed with silver. Tunic and boddice of blue satin, trimmed with silver and white satin. Necklace of pearls. Hair plated with pearls, and a Greek cap of blue and white satin trimmed with silver and two silver tassels. It was a bewitching costume, and charmingly worn.

Miss Carrie Gwin was dressed as a *Page*; white satin trowsers, full to the knee; long stockings of silk; boots of black; coat of maroon velvet, trimmed with gold; cap of velvet and gold with white plumes.

A friend wore the costume of an *Italian Peasant*; skirt and boots of blue silk; boddice of maroon velvet, trimmed with pink ribbon; chemisette of white muslin, with full sleeves; head-dress, the flat square folded, muslin frill, trimmed with lace, put on with silver pins; necklace and cross of Roman pearl; apron trimmed with pink and blue ribbon.

Senator Gwin, in citizen's dress, was ubiquitous and unceasing in his endeavors to promote the enjoyment and amusement of his guests, exhibiting a genuine California hospitality.

PRIVILEGED GUESTS.

The President, Secretaries Cobb and Thompson, Assistant-Secretary Clayton, Senators Douglas, Hammond, Hale, Hunter, Mason, Pugh, Allen, Crittenden, King, Seward, and other distinguished personages, attended in citizen's dress, by permission. Otherwise, fancy costume was obligatory. The fact that almost every one was more or less disguised, added to the brilliancy of the scene and to the general enjoyment.

CHARACTERS AND COSTUMES.

Miss Anderson, of New-York, had alphabetically the precedence, and looked charmingly as a *Flower Girl*, distributing her smiles and her floral treasures.

Mr. Arnold, of California, *Joseph Surface*.

Mr. J. T. Adams, Washington, *Count Winterseen*.

Mrs. Bowlin, late of St. Louis, *Spanish Duchess*, an effective and brilliant costume.

Miss Bowlin, of St. Louis, *Jenny the Gipsy*.

Mrs. Barg, of New-York, *Indian Princess*. This was perhaps the most perfect costume worn, and everything about it was in keeping.

Miss Bayard, of Philadelphia, *Italian Peasant*.

Miss Beach, of Hartford, a *Gipsy*, and a most bewitching one at that, dressed with great taste, and creating a decided sensation.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, *Julien St. Pierre*, a most becoming costume, gallantly worn.

Harvey Beatty, of Georgetown, *Henry VIII. of England*. Right royally, too, did he wear his royal garb; and it can always be said of him, as it was last night—

"His presence engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his royal friends."

Mr. Bayley was dressed as a *Yankee*, in real Down-East style, and kept a whittlin' just as tho' he was to home.

Mr. Birney, *Antipholus of Ephesus*.

Mr. M. B. Brady, of New-York, looked magnificently as *Vandyke, in the Court Dress of his time*, a most appropriate costume for an artist.

Dr. William H. Berry, of Washington, *an English Hunter*, and a most complete costume it was in every part.

Mrs. Clay, of Alabama, appeared as *Mrs. Partington*, relict of Corporal Paul, and was accompanied by Ike. The vivacious dame kept her tongue and her knitting-needles moving busily, and indulged in witty comments on the gay scene.

Miss Case, of Michigan, was dressed with great taste and elegance as a *French Marchioness*.

Mrs. Philip Clayton, of Georgia, wore the bal-dress of a *Lady of the Republican Court*, at the time when President Washington's "drawing-rooms" were ceremonious affairs. It was a becoming dress, and was one of those most admired—perhaps on account of the affability of the wearer.

Miss Clayton, of Georgia, looked charmingly as a *Peasant Girl*.

The Hon. John Cochrane, of New-York, a *Matador*, and a most gallant-looking one at that.

Mr. Thomas C. Cox, of Georgetown, *Edgar of Ravenswood*, a showy costume, worn with great ease and grace.

Mrs. Senator Douglas, of Illinois, as *Alwyna*, was decidedly *le belle du bal*, and elicited universal admiration.

"Her presence was as glorious as her state;
Her beauty of that overpowering kind,
Where first description only would shade;
Yet rather leave it much to your own mind,
Than have it by my what I can render
Others and beauty's light strike you blind
Could I do justice to the full extent
So (luckily for both) my dream fell."

Mr. Chubb, of Washington, *Gray Dress* of the present time.

Hon. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, as a Gentleman of the Twentieth Century, Blue coat, metal buttons, boots and tassels with white satin, except the velvet collar. Two vests—outer one white, under one red. White cravat, with lace, also lace at the wristbands. White satin breeches, with red bands at the knee, white stockings, and black pumps. If all those better who live in the twentieth century look as well as did the honorable and gallant member from North Carolina, the appearance of ballrooms will be improved.

Miss Fanny English, of Georgetown, represented the "Banner Flag, and sported the "Red, White and Blue" with grace and effect.

Mrs. A. H. Evans, of Texas, as *Isabella of Spain*, attracted general admiration. Her robe was of light blue velvet, with a train, trimmed with white ermine and gold lace. Her head-dress was a coronet of brilliants on a blue ground.

Mr. English, U. S. N., of Washington, wore the becoming dress of "*Ulrich*" from "Werner."

Mr. A. H. Evans, of Texas, was a most gallant Dromio as *Antipholus of Syracuse*.

Mrs. Greenhow, of Washington, was a most lovely *Marchioness of the Old School*; and although the costume was not strictly in name, yet the spirit of the wearer made her "glorious in a diamond richly set."

Miss Greenhow, of Washington, appeared to great advantage as the *Fair Lady of Avenel*.

Mr. W. W. Gilliss, of Washington, was a most fascinating *Pickwickian*, and was one of the most conspicuous and amusing characters at the ball.

Mrs. Thomas Gales, of New-Hampshire, as a *Spanish Peasant*, attracted much admiration. The high colors and well giving a fine effect to her expressive features.

Miss Gale, of New-Hampshire, as *Amine*, also super-bright and joyous glances whenever she moved.

"I marvel not, O Sun! that unto thee
Men should bow down the knee,
And pour the incense of their hearts and love."

Mrs. Hunter, of Virginia, was a bewitching *Edith Red Hand Bend*, dressed fashionably, and with great effect.

Major De Havilland, as a *Knight of Old*, [illegible] of real armor, and appeared ready [illegible] in behalf of any fair damsel present.

Mr. J. Buchanan Henry, in a *Gray Dress* of pre-Revolutionary epoch, made a fine appearance.

Mr. Hubner, of Virginia, as *Gayard Student*, wore his academical cap and gown with learned dignity.

Mr. S. P. Hoover, of Washington, as a *Lord Chancellor*, wore his court suit with grace, and "presented" those who wished to pay homage to the brilliant wit of Dame Farrington.

Hon. J. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, was striking Arm to the life, in costume, appearance, and devotion to the fair sex. He was one of the best-sustained characters in the room.

Mr. Hingham, of Washington, the respected Doyen of the "world of letters," wore a *Court Dress* which belonged to and was originally worn by Fred'k Bonnet.

F. Barton Key, Esq., of Washington, as *Sir Launcelot Hunter*.

Miss Lake Lee, a *Spanish Peasant Girl*.

Mrs. J. P. Levy, of Washington, as *Miriam*, attracted great attention.

Hon. Henry Ledyard, of Michigan, sported a genuine *Egyptian Uniform*, of the 24th era, worn by the troops of Mahomet Ali.

Mr. J. P. Levy, of Washington, an *English Country Gentleman* of the olden time.

Miss McCLELLAN, of Washington, as *Catharina of Arragon*, looked magnificently.

"She, in truth,
Passes all air and grace by no mean common;
Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy woman."

Mr. McCLURG, of New-York, as *Louis XI. of France*, looked right regally, and was one of the most splendidly dressed gentlemen present.

Mayor MAGRUDER, of Washington, a *Highlander*, was a fine representative of "Bonnie Scotland." Among his clansmen was Mr. H. W. MURRAY, in full Highland garb.

Lieut. Maury, of Arlington, *The Knight of Guyenne at Crecy*, wore a magnificent dress of the time of Charles II., with sparkling accoutrements.

Miss Napier, of the *Lady of the Olden Time*, appeared to great advantage as the year 1000.

Lord Napier, in Court costume, was a fine representative of British diplomacy and the Court of St. James:

"A gallant, good, honorable man,
A courtly gentleman, and versed in everything—
A goodly spirit for a state council,
A figure fit to walk before a king."

Captain Nelson, imposing and elegant as *Falstaff*, was in a most jovial mood, and contributed to the enjoyment of all who heard his lively sallies of wit.

Lady Ousley, as a *French Marchioness*, would have been an ornament to the Court of Versailles.

Miss Ousley, an *Italian Peasant Girl*.

"A lively being scarcely form'd or moulded,
A rose with all its sweetest leaves unfolded."

Sir Gore Ousely, *Knight of the Bath*, wore his official costume—and a handsome one it is, becoming him well.

"Tall, portly, form'd to lead the country van
On birthdays, glorious with a star and string,
The very model of a chamberlain,
And such I mean to make him when I reign."

Mrs. George Parker, of Washington, a *Dowager of the Court of Louis Quatorze*.

Miss Parker, of Washington, *Liberty*, and a glorious looking Goddess she made.

Miss G. Parker, as a *Peasant Girl*, was charmingly dressed.

Mrs. Senator Pugh, of Ohio, represented *Night* with great effect, as "she walked in beauty."

Mr. Phillips, *Oxford Student*.

Mr. Poore, of Massachusetts, *The Merry Monarch*, and, later in the evening, as *Major Jack Downing*, enlisting for the Utah army.

Dr. Ramsey, of South America, wore a fine dress as *Prince Rupert*, that gallant soldier of merry England.

Mrs. George Saunders, of New-York, a *Spanish Lady*, in satin and lace, with high comb and mantilla.

Mrs. Major Sutherland, of Washington, *Norma*, and with such a priestess, who would not worship at a Druidical altar?

Mr. John Savage, of Washington, *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*.

Mr. Shaw, of the New-York *Herald*, *Rob Roy McGregor*.

Mrs. Senator Thompson, of New-Jersey, as the *Cantonniere* in "L'Etoile du Nord" was universally admired.

Miss Jennie Tyler, of Washington, looked charmingly as *Folly*.

Miss Underwood, of Kentucky, was one of the belles, as was a daughter of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and a bewitching representative of *Folly*, Miss Winder, of this City,

"Whom to call
Pretty were but to give a feeble notion
Of many charms to her as natural
As sweetness to the flower or salt to ocean."

Col. Benton's Last Request.

C SENATE, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1858.

To Samuel Houston, Esq., Senator in Congress from the State of Texas, and George W. Jones, Esq., Representative in Congress from Tennessee:

To you, as old Tennessee friends, I address myself to say, that in the event of my death here, I desire that there shall not be any notice taken of it in Congress. There is no rule of either House that will authorize the announcement of my death, and if there were such a rule, I should not wish it to be applied in my case as being contrary to my feelings and convictions long entertained, as shown in a note to a speech of Mr. RANDOLPH on the occasion of the death of Mr. DAVID WALKER, published in the *Abridgement of Debates*, volume vi., page 566. The request of Mr. WALKER there recorded, and the remarks of Mr. RANDOLPH, express entirely my sentiments and convictions. Should, therefore, any of my kind friends, in either House, make it necessary to do so, I entrust to you to make known, by means of this note, my express wish and desire that the event remain unnoticed in Congress.

Your old Tennessee friend,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

The Death of Col. Benton at St. Louis—Fire

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 10.

A well-attended public meeting was held here at noon to-day, for the purpose of making appropriate arrangements to do honor to the memory of the late Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON. Brief eulogies were pronounced by several gentlemen, appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a Committee of prominent citizens appointed to take such action as may be necessary for a public demonstration of respect to the remains of the deceased, when brought hither for interment.

The foundry of NEWMAN & GRAHAM, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $40,000; insured $6,000.

Capsizing of the Schooner Franklin—Three Lives Lost.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 10.

The schooner *Franklin*, of New-York, bound to Boston, was capsized on the 6th inst., fourteen miles east of Block Island, and the captain and two men drowned. Wm. H. SHERMAN, one of the crew, was rescued by pilot boat No. 2, and landed at Point Judith. Capt. BUTZ and the two men belonged at Essex, Conn.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, April 10.

Relative to the Superior and Common Pleas Courts in New-York.

To confirm the official acts of THOMAS C. TALMADGE, Loan Commissioner of Kings County, Talbot.

To amend the law for the support of married women leaving the lines of their husbands.

To amend the charter of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the Flushing Railroad Company.

For the relief of the Westchester County Railroad Company.

To authorize the construction of a double railway track in the towns of West Farms, Morrisania, East Chester and West Chester.

To provide for Pilotage.

To continue the Commission to secure more perfect government, regulation and discipline in the public schools in the City of New-York.

The bill authorizing the registration of voters was passed.

The following were the votes:

[illegible] Bowen, Brown, Chase, Dixon, Fenton, Halsted, Hubbell, Johnson, [illegible] Lott, Lowery, Lyons, [illegible] Mace, Munson, O. [illegible] Pierson, W. A. Wheeler, J. L. Williams, Wright, Young—[illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brown, Dubois, Ely, Henderson, Hickox, Hunt, Jacobs, Jones, Smith, Sutton, Wadsworth, John B. Williams, Wright—[illegible]

ABSENT—Messrs. Bowen, Bradley, Bruce, Fenton, Halsted, Hubbell, Johnson, Lottin, Rogers, Sprague, Terry, Tuttle, O. A. Wheeler, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Williams—[illegible]

The bill to encourage the use of steam on canals was lost—Ayes 13, Nays 18.

Mr. BRUY moved a reconsideration of the vote. Agreed to, and bill passed—18 to 11.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole considered the bill to remove obstructions in the outlet of Cayuga Lake or channel of Seneca River—expense not to exceed $50,000. Bill ordered to a third reading and passed.

STATE PRISON.

To amend the charter of the International Bridge Company.

In relation to the issue of grants of lands under water by the Corporation of New-York.

To make the Superintendent of Public Instruction ex officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the Idiot Asylum.

In relation to the Theatres in the City of New-York. No minor under 14 years of age admitted unless accompanied by parents or guardian.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, April 10.

The special order was laid on the table, to let in reports.

The following bills were reported complete and ordered to a third reading:

The Brooklyn Ferry bill.

For the payment of the interest on the canal drafts.

To incorporate the German Savings Bank of New-York.

To authorize the consolidation of Banking Associations.

To incorporate the Provident Fund Society, of New-York.

For the relief of the Receiver of the Farmers' Insurance Association.

To incorporate the Provident Fund Society.

To remove the dams in the Oneida River.

To provide for the printing of Court Calendars.

To amend the Seamen's Fund and Retreat act.

To incorporate the People's Loan and Relief Company.

To exempt the firemen of New-York from $1,000 taxation.

To improve the condition of the laboring classes in the City of New-York by forming a Board of Tenant-House Commissioners.

To [illegible] Committee of Education of the Presbyterian Church.

To facilitate the formation of Agricultural Societies.

To amend the law regulating the publication of the Session law.

To amend the various sections of the code of procedure.

To amend the act to establish regulations for the port of New-York.

To exempt the city of Brooklyn from certain provisions of the general Railroad law.

To repeal the law regulating charcoal burning in Brooklyn.

In relation to the appointment of Police Justices' Clerks, and Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in New-York.

To prevent the disturbance of religious meetings.

The House agreed to hold three sessions per day on and after Monday next—the afternoon and evening sessions for the passage of bills.

Mr. ADAMS gave notice that he would call up his motion to reconsider the registry law, and vote on Tuesday next at 12 M.

The bills to repeal the Central Railroad dime law was passed—Ayes 80, Nays 10.

Also, the bill relative to the Savings Banks of New-York, Kings County, and Buffalo: it enables them to pay their President a salary, &c.

Also, the New-York Annual Tax bill, by 80 to 7.

Important Reduction of Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 10.

The Canal Board to-day reduced the tolls on Wheat and Flour from three mills to two mills per thousand pounds per mile, and also made a reduction on marble partly wrought, of one-half mill; also, a reduction on stoves and cast-iron ware of one mill. These reductions require the assent of the Legislature. The Board declined to answer the resolution of the Senate, asking its opinion as to the effect of these reductions of tolls. The vote on the reduction on tolls on wheat and flour was 5 to 2.

AYES—Messrs. Tucker, Vanderpool, Joyner, Sherrill and Whedon.

NAYS—Messrs. Selden, Church and Richmond.

The Freshet in the Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 9.

The rise in the Mississippi is, in some places, the highest ever known. The towns of Napoleon and Prentiss are still inundated, and the whole country on both sides of the river, from Napoleon to Lake Providence, is submerged. The damage is immense. Some fears are entertained here of a crevasse, and precautions have been taken against such a catastrophe. The river is still rising.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain MOORE, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, was signaled below this port at 11¼ A. M., to-day. She was, however, obliged to wait all the afternoon for a pilot, and did not reach her dock till 7 o'clock this evening. The train for New-York was detained one hour, and left at 9 o'clock with the mails for the South. The papers to hand contain no general news worth telegraphing, in addition to the Halifax dispatch.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Imports of foreign goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending April 9:

Dry Goods	$623,239	Wool	$29,344
Fish and Oil	22,653	Linseed	68,280
Hides	82,142	Saltpetre	25,700
Coffee	19,062	Gunnies	51,890
Sugar	104,321	Other articles	111,268
Total			$542,960
Corresponding week in 1857			$855,033
Decrease			$313,033

Lake and Canal Navigation.

OSWEGO, Saturday, April 10.

The propeller *Jefferson* arrived here last night from Cleveland. The Welland Canal is in good condition, and vessels are passing through it freely.

News from Camp Scott.

CAMP SCOTT, Utah Territory, Friday, Feb. 12.

We have had a snow-storm and a little cold weather in the last ten days. The weather is now moderating. The troops enjoy remarkable good health, and have become so hardy and robust as to perform their arduous duties with willingness and ease. As I send this by private conveyance, and not by mail, it bears passport of some remaining with you.

Mighty Importance from Mexico.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF GUADALAJARA BY GEN. OCAMPO—THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT TAKEN PRISONERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 10.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, 7th inst., is coming up the river.

She brings intelligence of the highest importance from Mexico.

General OCAMPO, acting in behalf of the Reform Government, had taken the City of Guadalajara, capturing the entire Government of JUAREZ.

JUAREZ and his officers were permitted to leave the country.

OCAMPO was on his way to the City of Mexico, and would probably be declared President of the Republic.

Vera Cruz still holds out for the JUAREZ or Constitutionalist party.

The city of Tampico was besieged by Gen. GARZA.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 10.

The United States mail steamship Marion, Captain Fenner, from New-York, arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 10.

The river is falling slowly.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Closing Proceedings of the Convention—What They Have Done—Public Sentiment, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

The Constitutional Convention at Leavenworth probably adjourned yesterday, or this morning, as the work was nearly completed on Thursday, the 1st, except enrolling and signing. Two or three long votes were to be taken however, yesterday, when upon the final passage, the result of which I have not yet learned. [One upon the black law clause, another upon the exemption clause, by which 160 acres of land, regardless of price, or $2,000 worth of city property, are exempt from legal process. It is hoped this has been modified, so that a limited valuation, rather than areas, will be recognized. It was the prevalent opinion, yesterday, that the black-law provision would be defeated.

A table, giving the ages, places of birth, politics &c., of all the members, has been prepared, from which I obtain the following: Whole number present 62; 6 were born in Indiana; 6 in Maine; 3 in Vermont; 1 in Tennessee; 8 in Pennsylvania; 4 in New-Jersey; 1 in District of Columbia; 1 in Wisconsin; 14 in New-York; 20 in Ohio; 1 in Virginia; 2 in Maryland; 5 in Kentucky; 2 in Massachusetts; 2 in Illinois; 2 in New-Hampshire; 1 in North Carolina; 1 in Prussia; 2 in Scotland; 41 are married, and 21 single.

Their former politics are given: 28 Whigs; 24 Democrats; 10 Republicans; 2 Abolitionists; 1 Radical; 4 Independents; and 5 Free-Soil.

Present politics: 58 Free-State; 22 Republicans; 1 Democrat; 1 N. A. Whig.

Occupations: 45 farmers; 17 lawyers; 4 merchants; 1 machinist; 1 cooper; 1 mechanic; 4 physicians; 2 editors; 1 shoemaker; 1 clergyman; 2 printers; 1 architect; 1 real estate agent; 1 lumberman.

The youngest member is P. B. PLUMB, editor of the *Kansas News*, aged 22. The oldest member is HENRY HARVEY, for many years the agent at the Friends' Mission, aged 61 years.

An immense mass meeting was held on Thursday evening in front of the Planters' House, in Leavenworth, which continued until after midnight. Mr. JOHNSON, of Leavenworth, presided. The object of the meeting, as I have before told you, was to consult upon the duty of the people of Kansas, in case the Lecompton swindle passes Congress. Among the speakers were General LANE, Judge CONWAY, Mr. MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*; Mr. DELANO, of New-Haven, Connecticut; Messrs. THOMAS, BAKER, FOSTER and others. With one exception every speaker was in favor of utterly ignoring the Lecompton Government, and making the Leavenworth Constitution the only organic law of the land. The speeches were eloquent and earnest, fully adequate to both the theme and the occasion. It was strongly indicative of the change that follows our Kansas life to listen to the radical and even *revolutionary* sentiments that echoed upon the midnight air across the Missouri, to the opposite bank, where *Freedom* has been trampled under foot the last few years. Two years ago such language as every heart seemed to speak in that meeting would have cost nothing less than life.

The notorious Dr. SCARGENTINI passed down the river yesterday, taking his last lingering look of Kansas, bound for his former home in Virginia. He gives us over to abolitionism, and declares his intention to never return again to this field of his misery. Thus one by one they leave us, and why should we surrender our inherent right to self-government in such an hour?

The District Court is now in session in Lecompton—Judge LECKNER presiding. This week over 150 cases have been *dismissed from the docket without trial*, when *Free-State* men have been indicted heretofore by their political enemies, and charged with all the higher crimes known to the laws, such as murder, arson, felony, robbery and the like. This is a chapter in itself. Only think of dismissing a case that has been in Court a year or more, when a man is charged with murder, and that charge has been sustained by the oath of no less than a dozen Missouri culprits. This shows that even LECKNER has opened his eyes to the fact that *there is a North*, and that it is time to repent his long catalogue of sins.

The Spring is forward. Peas, beets, cucumbers, &c., are up in our gardens, and large wheat fields are "waving in the wind." RANDOLPH.

Personal.

Gov. Thos. Ford, of Ohio, long known as a powerful political speaker, has been converted in the revival. On Wednesday last, he appeared at the Union prayer-meeting in Columbus, and made a statement which is reported as follows: He remarked that for long years, the world had been his master; for it he had lived; to it he had given his strength and heart. But now he had chosen another and a better master, the Lord Jesus Christ. He spoke with humility of his unworthiness, and ascribed his hope of salvation wholly to the grace of God. He said that when first he yielded his heart to Christ, he felt inclined to keep the matter to himself and the circle of his most intimate friends. But some his conversion was published in the papers, and he then felt that he had notice served upon him, that, not only God's eye, but the eyes of the world were upon him; that it would be his duty in all his ways to exemplify the power and blessedness of the religion of the Gospel. He was determined henceforth to bear testimony for Christ, and live for his glory. Mr. Ford's manner was earnest, but subdued and humble; and his address brought tears to many eyes.

Mr. LAYARD is now traveling in India, and may be expected, on his return to Europe, to produce a work on the present mutinies. His intimate knowledge of Eastern languages, manners and customs renders him peculiarly fitted for such a duty. Writing to a friend from Hyderabad on the 8th of January, Mr. Layard says: "I have learned much during my journey, and hope to make a good use of what I have seen."

Five Governors of Connecticut, including the Hon. William A. Buckingham, (just elected,) have come from the little town of Lebanon, in that State. They range in succession as follows: Jonathan Trumbull, first; Jonathan Trumbull, second; Joseph Trumbull, Clark Bissell and William A. Buckingham.

General James B. Gardenhire, the Benton Attorney-General of Missouri, under General Price, was, last Monday, elected Mayor of Jefferson City. He loves Emancipationists.

The Rev. David Smith, D. D., of Durham, the oldest corporator of Yale College, preached all day on a recent Sabbath at Indianapolis. He is ninety years of age.

Prof. Bache, of the Coast Survey, is on his way to Florida to superintend the survey on that coast.

Attorney-General Tremain is recovering from his recent severe illness.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

[illegible] Justice Slosson, Justice Sutherland.

[illegible] Wyatt.—Motion was made at Special Term to vacate the warrant, on the ground that defendant was a resident. It was admitted that defendant lived and had been in New-Jersey, where his family was, but [illegible] was contended here; that he came here every day and remained all day; kept his [illegible] here, &c. There being no dispute as to the facts, Sutherland, J., stated the motion, and, on appeal, argued. Power, for the motion, affirmed, and contended that it is a constitutional question the affirmative of which is the law.

The Supreme Court, at General Term, in this district, affirmed the order, the reverse in Towner vs. Smith, in Bloodgood. The two Courts are, therefore, [illegible] a very important question of daily occurrence.

[illegible] Hunt, Jr., for plaintiff; E. Z. Larned, for defendant. [illegible] vs. Robert Rucker et al.—Order [illegible] Mosher.—New trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

[illegible] Justice Sutherland.

[illegible] vs. De Barre.—The City Court of [illegible] being one of limited jurisdiction, a copy of [illegible] of divorce is not of itself evidence that [illegible] any right to make the decree. [illegible] have shown that the necessary [illegible] been taken to acquire jurisdiction. As the [illegible] has not been produced, I am compelled to grant a new trial. The order to be settled on notice.

[illegible] Slack Must Come before the Recorder.—Interesting Examination.

The investigation into the charge brought by Mr. Andrew W. Dalton against Mr. Doyle P. Durham, a railroad contractor, and Mr. N. W. Roberts, a lawyer of this City, of extorting sums of money from him, under the pretense that they had influence with the Mayor to prevent, and could prevent a descent upon the establishment at No. 1 Park-place, was resumed before Recorder Hackett on Friday. The room was almost jammed with spectating characters and sporting gentlemen. Ex-Recorder Smith appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ge. Mac for the defendants. The Recorder, on hearing the evidence, [illegible] to hear the parties charged, [illegible] Roberts [illegible] Durham, and the Recorder having granted them permission, they addressed the Court in terms as follows:

Mr. Roberts.—In reply to this charge I never saw or heard of this man Dalton in my life, until Wyatt came to my office with him and introduced him to me. I asked him to be seated, when he introduced his friend, who said he understood that I was well acquainted with the Mayor, and that he wanted to be informed if I could prevent a descent at No. 1 Park-place, until the first of May, and that if I would agree to give him information when a descent was made upon him, he would pay me $25 then, and a fifty dollar bill the next day, and so on, and he would pay me $25 every week thereafter, so long as he should deal in information. I replied that he was a stranger to me, and that I knew of no complaint being made against his place, and that I should be compelled to draw a warrant against him upon which the Mayor would issue his warrant, and install a posse of officers to execute it, and I should then give information against him. I said it would make the whole proceeding a more formal business, but his proposition in another sense would be an insulting one, for it implied that I would betray my trust, which I never did. He still urged me to accept his offer, which I positively and peremptorily refused, and he left my office. About a week after this, or the 1st of April, Dalton came again to my office, and called me into a back room, in which no person was then present, and asked me where he could see Capt. Durham. I told him he was then sitting in the front office. I spoke to Durham and introduced him to Dalton. They sat down in the rear part of the Dalton office, conferred together a short time, and Dalton left. On the following day I met Capt. Dalton and Mr. Durham on the sidewalk, a few yards from my office, in John street. Dalton said: "Mr. Roberts, I have given Mr. Durham the bill you let me have the other day to borrow." I replied: "if Durham is satisfied, I am of course," and passed into my office. At the first introduction of Dalton to me, the conversation took place at my desk, in my usual place of business, and was carried on not in an undertone, but in a loud manner. No condition whatever was made by Dalton or myself of the Mayor's equal in any of the conversations I had with him. I have never received a dollar of money from Dalton, or any other person, in the City of New-York or elsewhere, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of influencing my action against them or in their favor.

When Mr. Roberts had concluded, Mr. Durham addressed the Recorder. He said:

The Recorder must be aware that there is a cause for the prosecution of so many gambling men in this room on this occasion.

The Recorder.—I do not know, Mr. Durham, whether they are gamblers or not.

Mr. Durham.—Why, sir, they are gamblers of the worst character. Gambling has been one of the great curses of my life. I defy any man in the world to say that I ever did anything wrong except in gambling houses. It was a passion with me which I could not very well get over. All the time I was in successful business I would come to New-York, do the business that was required, and after I had done my business, as a business man should do, then the money that I would have in my pocket and the leisure hour that I would have to spend I would amuse as certain as I lived, spend in one of those gambling houses, and I almost invariably lost my money. I would be in a place where I was not acquainted, and I would lose these out of town. I lost. I was first induced to go to these places when I was in business relations and eating houses with these gentlemen—(excuse me for calling them gentlemen)—with whom now; but I do not wish to mention names. They decoyed me into these places, where I was robbed and plundered of what I had. I have not lost a very great amount of money, according to what a man would lose who lives in the City of New-York would consider a large sum; but I have lost all I have made for the last six years by gambling in this City. For the last six months I have been out of business, and I lost nearly all. During a portion of this time I could see my children to the best schools in Brooklyn, and I appeared in good society; but I became reduced so that I could not get money. I was not successful in the contract I took, and the consequence was I met with very heavy losses, which, with gambling, has reduced me to the lowest circumstances. I applied to Charles Ransom, my partner, for assistance, and he gave him by appointment at Florence's Hotel. I told him I was out of business, that I had a claim against the State of New-York for a considerable amount of money which I expected would be paid, which, if secured, would enable me to pay him the money. He did not render me assistance at that time, but promised to do so at a subsequent period. When we met again he said, "You have been seen talking with Counsellor Roberts, and I am not disposed to assist you." He treated me very insolently, and called me a blackhearted scoundrel. From that moment I made up my mind to go to gambling gamblers. I informed the police of his establishment, and they made a descent upon it, took the money, and arrested him. I have never spoken to Roberts from that day to this; that is one cause why these gamblers are so much exasperated against me. I have the gamblers to say that I have ever received a dollar from them. I never demanded any money from a gambler in my life, and never lost a dollar with a view of going to get it back. I asked a man, Morton, for the loan of $100, saying that I was hard up. "Can't do it, Captain," said he; "I am a loser; but I'll give you $50, for which you can give me your watch as security," which I did. That was the exception of what I received from Dalton, was the only money I ever received from gamblers. Wyatt informed me that there was a place of late at No. 1 Park-place, and said that he thought the parties would pay something not to have it broken up. Dalton called on me and said if I would not harm against him he would assist me. "Now can I make a complaint against you, when I never was in your place?" I replied, "and, as for injuring against you, I might have information and I might not." He asked me how much I wanted; I told him $200; said he, "I'll let you have $150 and I'll give you $50 to morrow and $50 a week afterwards, and if the game is lucky I'll give $200." the next day he met and he gave me $25 more; we had another interview at Delmonico's, where he paid me $25 and at the same time had me arrested; Mr. Roberts has not had a dollar from me except what I borrowed from him. There was no arrangement between Roberts and myself that I should have any money; I have been wrong I admit, but not intending to do it.

The Recorder.—Did you never, Mr. Durham, make a demand against any man for money?

Mr. Durham.—Did you never institute a criminal process against any person for that purpose?

The Recorder.—Never, in my life; and if I had been [illegible] in business. I should not have been in any such position. I had a contract on the New-York and Harlem road, which was successful; I would come to the City sometimes with $200 in my pocket, and on meeting these men that I see here, they would take me to quiet saloons, where I had no likes that were any more than one dose, and their suppers with me, and I would have money from me. "What the devil is the reason," I used to say, "that I can't win as well as these I see around me, who put in their $50 and draw out $1,000?" these very men have taunted me because I was arrested on this charge; since I have been in prison I have only solicited one man, a friend of my family, to become my bail, as owner of a large establishment, who could give bail for $50,000 as well as $2,000; he called to see me and I came out of my cell, says he, "Did you gamble, Mr. Durham?" "I did, Mr. B.," said I, "but not on the professional side of the table; I gambled in places where I found all grades of men—merchants, clerks, lawyers and all sorts; I found he was a religious old fogy, and that I was degrading myself to ask him to bail me; I was satisfied, and have not spoken to any one since upon the subject.

The Recorder.—Did you ever, Mr. Durham, see lawyers have money sufficient, at these tables, to gamble with?

Mr. Durham.—I have, but I do not know where it came from. They did not get it by contracting for railroads.

As the bail was not forthcoming, the defendants were conveyed to the Tombs, by the officers in attendance.

Westfield Convent in Arkansas.

The Southern mail brings particulars of the overturn in Arkansas, reported previously by telegraph. The heavy rains of the preceding week gave way last Sunday night, and a very large portion of the whole plantation was completely submerged. Large quantities, valued at $50 per acre, were completely covered, and nearly all the live stock swept away, all in fact, save the few who congregated upon little patches of rising ground here and there, of some few feet in extent.

In many places private dwellings furnished shelter and protection to "man and beast." As in cases of double tenements somewhat elevated, whites occupied one end of the building, negroes the other, while in the intermediate porch cattle would be huddled as thick as they could stand. In very many instances, however, the houses themselves were deserted, the owners having been compelled to betake themselves to dugouts, boats and rafts, or whatever came first to hand.

The suffering and distress of the inhabitants is described as having been severe in the extreme. Our informant states that up to the time he left fears were entertained that the levee would give way in other places below the first break, and all who could render any effective service were busily employed catching drift-wood and piling it upon the levee, and using all other means in their power to raise it so as to curb the impetuous flood.

Our informant was detained at the landing two days before he could get a boat to send out a yawl for himself and family, and they finally had to take the *Sagamore*, (bound for New-Orleans,) as far as Napoleon, where they waited for the *Nebraska*. Arrived at Napoleon, he found the citizens busting through the streets, that worthy burgh having also been inundated.

The damage done to the fertile country, covered by this overflow, cannot easily be estimated, as, in addition to the actual loss of property, the land is rendered totally unfit for tillage during the present season. Moreover, it is highly probable that this influx will cause the waters of the Yazoo to back up so as to flood that rich delta likewise. And if so, a material curtailment in the great staple of which Mississippi is the chief producer, may be expected for the coming season.

Terrible Conflagration at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

From the Grand Rapids Eagle, 12th.

At about 11 o'clock last evening our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, and with it the whole city was almost immediately illuminated by the flames which burst out and shot up from a sash factory nearly adjoining the bridge, on the North side and at the East end of it. The flames spread like wildfire, until three large manufacturing establishments, the Grand River Bridge from one end to the other, together with the toll-house at the West end were wrapped in one unbroken sheet of flame. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It originated in a building owned by J. Scott, and known as "Scott's Factory." His loss is estimated at $2,000—no insurance. It was also occupied by Granger & Co., as a shingle factory; loss estimated at $1,500. The building adjoining was owned by A. G. McKane, the lower part occupied as an axe factory by D. Alcumbrack and F. T. Ranney, and the upper part as a sash and blind factory by Temple & Dickinson. Mr. McKane's loss is estimated at $3,000. Ranney & Alcumbrack's loss is estimated at $1,500. The bridge was owned by a company. Loss $10,000. A three-story building on the South side of the bridge was the next and last destroyed. It was owned, together with the machinery, by David Caswell, and was occupied by Cutler & Kingman as a pail and tub factory; Day & Rosenburg as a planing mill; Borst & Naysmith as a carpenter shop, and Mr. Wilditcomb as a furniture manufacturing establishment. Mr. Caswell's loss is estimated at $3,500—no insurance; Cutler & Kingman near $3,000—no insurance; Day & Rosenburg $6,000—no insurance; Borst & Naysmith, loss not ascertained; Mr. Wilditcomb's loss, $400—no insurance.

Mormonism—The Affairs of Parley Pratt and Mrs. McLain.

The following curious letter appears in the *Cincinnati Commercial:*

Eds. Com.: It will be remembered by many of your readers that PARLEY P. PRATT (one of the twelve apostles of the Salt Lake Mormon Church,) was killed by Mr. McLane, after he had taken the wife of Mr. McLain unto himself. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McLain were secretly taken away from the guardianship of their grandparents, (the father and mother of Mrs. McLain,) for the purpose of taking them to Utah. To prevent these children from being carried off to Utah, I communicated a knowledge of facts in my possession to their grandfather. I neither expected nor advocated the killing of PRATT, but I have obtained indisputable evidence that the Danites of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S Church have decreed that I shall share in the fate of P. P. PRATT.

The public, and more especially the constituted authorities of this city, will, therefore, understand where they may find the guilty party in case they succeed in their malicious and murderous designs. I can, however, look back with delight on the part that I performed for the deliverance of these children from Salt Lake degradation, although I know that it may cost me my life, unless the publication of these facts prevents it. If I am sacrificed for this act, I shall die a martyr's death, for I never sought the life of PARLEY P. PRATT, and I detest the wicked practices of Salt Lake Mormonism, inasmuch as I am a believer in those principles which were formerly called Mormonism, and which the Salt Lake leaders have abandoned. ISAAC SHEEN.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $5⅞@6 06¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 2,064 bbls., including 1,249 bbls. Pots, and 715 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—1,500 lbs. prime brought 32c.@32½c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Exhibits no new feature. Sales 185 bags Maracaibo at 12¼c.@12½c.; 350 bags Rio at 10c.@10⅝c., and a small lot of St. Domingo at 9⅞c. ⅌ ℔. We quote Rio, 9⅞c.@11⅝c.; Maracaibo, at 12c.@15c.; Laguayra, at 12¼c.@13c., and St. Domingo, at 9⅞c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. In New-Orleans, during the week ending April 3, 6,000 bags of Rio Coffee were purchased, all for consumption; chiefly at from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Stock on hand, there, April 3, 9,300 bags, against 71,230 bags same time in 1857. Two cargoes, embracing 9,280 bags, arrived from Rio during the week, making the imports since Sept. 1, 168,756 bags, against 300,000 to the same date last year.

COTTON—The unfavorable news from Europe has not lessened the confidence of factors, who continue to claim full prices, but the demand is less active. Sales, 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
Middling	12¼	12¼	12½	12⅜
Middling Fair	13	13	13¼	13¼
Fair	13¼	13¼	Nom.	Nom.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, April 3, 1858.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	1,418,274
Total	1,426,093
Exported to date	998,058
Stock on hand not cleared, April 3, 1858	428,035

EARTHENWARE—This branch of trade continues to improve. The demand is brisker, and prices are very firm and buoyant.

FISH—All kinds are quiet, with more offering, save for Mackerel, which are stiffly held; prices generally favor buyers. Dry Cod, $3@3 37½ ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $12 25@$12 50; No. 2, all sizes, $10 75@$11 50 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring, $2 50@$3 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 25c.@37½c. for salted, and 10c.@12½c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased, at slightly reduced prices. Sales 7,800 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 15@$4 20
Extra State	4 30@ 4 50
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 15@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 65@ 6 10
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 6 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 600 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 40@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is depressed and declining. The transactions since our last comprise 1,500 bbls., at $4 50@$5 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at firmer quotations: $3 20 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FURS—Trade in this line is reviving. The supplies are moderate, and there is more steadiness in prices. The current rates for No. 1 are $5@$6 50 for Otter Skins; $10@$50 for Black and Silver Fox; $3 50@$5 for do. Cub and Yearling; $1 50@$4 50 for Fisher; 75c.@$2 for dark Mink; $1 50 for common Marten; $1 25@$1 37½ for Lynx; 1c.@12c. for Minkrat; 10c.@$1 for Raccoon; 50c.@$1 for Wolf; 75c. for Southern Beaver; 15c.@50c. for Wild Cat; 10c.@12½c. for Oppossum, all ⅌ piece; and 75c.@$1 for Beaver, ⅌ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving and selling less freely. Prices are somewhat unsettled. About 4,700 bushels changed hands, including prime White Western at $1 40; ordinary to very good White Southern at $1 28@$1 42, and prime Red Southern at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining, with more offering. Sales 6,500 bushels, chiefly at 72c.@73c. for White Southern, and 73c.@74c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Small sales were reported of Northern Rye at 79c., and of fair to good State Barley at 67½c.@69c. ⅌ bushel. Oats salable and worth 46c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 37c.@41c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 35c.@40c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

Richmond, Va., Breadstuffs receipts and exports from July 1 to April 1:

	Tons-r.		1857-8.	
	Receipts.	Exports.	Receipts.	Exports.
Flour, bbls	86,191	146,234	88,014	211,009
Wheat, bushels	552,601	—	722,668	—
Corn, bushels	4,552	—	3,743	—
Oats, bushels	2,025	—	781	—

* To foreign ports only.

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales at 80c.@85c., cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s. In New-Orleans, during the week ending April 3, Hay was dull, with small sales of Western at from $1@$1 25 ⅌ cwt. Receipts, from the 1st of June, 8,000 bales; exports, 1,000 bales for coastwise ports.

HEMP—300 bales, Russia, in store here, sold at 12c. ⅌ ℔, 6 months' credit.

HIDES—A good demand for Hides, especially for prime hides, including Buenos Ayres, at from Rio Grande at 24c.; and Orinoco at 23½c. ⅌ ℔, usual credit. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 131,491, against 69,000 same time in 1857, and 85,976 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including fair to good new, at 5c.@8c., and fair to prime old at 3½c.@5c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—We heard of sales of small lots of Scotch Pig at $25, 6 months. ⅌ ton. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 3,200 tons Rails, mainly at $46@$47 50 ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 18¾@$1 25 ⅌ M.

LEAD—The demand continues fair, and prices favor sellers.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and 90c. for lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at old prices: New-Orleans 24c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@25c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22½c.@23½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in better request, mainly at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; 570 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 49c. cash, ⅌ gallon; showing an improvement. Tar and Pitch are essentially unaltered. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bales. Common Rosin, most of it sold, at $1 32½ ⅌ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed continues to find ready buyers at 70c. cash, and Lard Oil commands 85c.@95c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more plenty and is depressed. Sales 900 bbls. in lots at $17 50@$17 55 for Mess and $16 25@$16 35 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is quiet at 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is in request and is steady. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. kettle, chiefly at 10¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand, at former rates; the transactions since our last comprise 600 bbls. in lots, at $12@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $7 50@$8 25 for do. Prime. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19 50@$22 ⅌ ⅌. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is plenty and salable, at 10c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 20c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in demand, and is worth 7c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Is in fair demand, and is firm at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Sales 300 tcs.

SUGARS—Are in improved demand at full prices. Sales 1,200 hhds., including Cuba at from 5¾c.@7c.; Porto Rico at from 6¼c.@7½c., and New-Orleans at from 5¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—6,000 ℔s. sold at 10¼c.@10¾c. cash, ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was a rather tame one, though fairly attended, and prices were sustained only by full withdrawals.

TOBACCO—In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending April 5, 992 hhds. found buyers, closing with merchantable logs at from $4 50@$5; medium Leaf at from $5 50@$7 50; good Leaf from $7 50@$9; and fine from $9@$11. The *Louisville Journal*, of April 5, estimates the quantity of Tobacco Stripe put up the season in the West, for the English market, at 10,200 hhds. The quantity put up last season was 9,000 hhds., which, together with 5,000 hhds. left over from the preceding year made the total shipments 5,000 hhds. This season none at all were left over, but the total shipments will exceed those of last year 100 ⅌ cent. In New-Orleans, during the week ending April 3, 1,500 hhds. Tobacco were sold, mostly on private terms, but including 42 hhds. at 7½c.; 27 at 8c.; 8 at 10c.; 39 at 9½c.; 26 at 9c.; 8 at 5¼c.; 12 at 6¾c.; 50 at 7½c.; and 50 hhds. Stems at 2½c. ⅌ ℔.

New-Orleans Tobacco statement, April 3.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	hhds. 12,711
Arrived since	20,025
Total	32,736
Exported since	22,076
Stock on hand and on ship April 3, 1858	hhds. 10,658

WHISKY—500 bbls. were sold at 21½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d.@⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; Rosin, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef 1s.@2s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 15s.@20s. ⅌ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A bark and a British brig to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $28; a brig from Darien to Antwerp, Timber, $18; a bark and a brig to Aspinwall, Coal, $5; one to Cienfuegos and back, 35c. and $2 50; one, 193 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, $875; one to Porto Rico and back, 25c. and $2 50 for Sugar and Molasses; one from Havana to New-York, Sugar, $5 ⅌ hhd., and Molasses on deck, $2 50; one to Ponce, P. R., and back, 37½c. and $2 50, cargo out free; a ship, 534 tons, part of a cargo of Machinery to Bangkok, $6,500; a brig to Havana, a bark from a port in the Mediterranean to New-York, and one, 600 tons, from Sombrero Island to Hampton Roads, for orders, on private terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ONE WEEK MORE of that immeasurably unique phenomenon,

THE INDIA-RUBBER ARTISTE,

M. Duverne, who besides vastly miraculous feats,

PUTS HIMSELF INTO A SMALL BOX,

precisely 16 inches square, leaving, besides, space for eight quart wine bottles. This living man, nearly 6 feet in height, actually condenses himself into the

SPACE OF A SQUARE FOOT!

In presence of the audience!

First time of an

ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MORAL DRAMA,

Written by Mr. H. Watkins, entitled

THE HEART OF THE WORLD!

MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 12 and 13, 1858,

In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,

the original drama of

THE HEART OF THE WORLD,

in which the author's design has been to vividly portray the evils resulting from INDUSTRIOUS, and to teach the YOUNG MAN JUST ENTERING INTO THE BUSY SCENES OF LIFE, that his child reliance must be HIGH MINDED—that this self-reliance, when backed by energy and industry, and upheld by the MARTYRING INFLUENCE of a TRUE WOMAN, affords the most direct promise of SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT. The drama will be staged by the stage manager, Mr. Sidney Melville, a young man of fortune. Mr. H. Watkins, Delia White, with songs, Mrs. Charles Howard. After which, the INDIA RUBBER FEATS OF MONS. DUVERNE. AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, the grand historical drama, in three acts of JOAN OF ARC, produced, for the very LAST TIME, in a style of surpassing excellence. After which the Amazing Performances of the INDIA RUBBER MAN, and the laughable farce of FAMILY JARS. The beautiful stickleback fish is now engaged in BUILDING HIS NEST IN THE WATER, a sight as beautiful as it is incredible and wonderful! THE STONE, weighing nearly three tons, which was found lied about the body of YOUNG SAMUEL, found murdered in the dock at Brooklyn, has been deposited here by Officer Curry, of the Second Police Precinct. The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 50 pounds; the Beautiful Sleeping Family, still to be seen here now, as well as the intuitable AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, the greatest curiosity now in America. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO WEEKS MORE ONLY.

POSITIVELY THE FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT IN AMERICA OF

THE FEEBLESS BROTHERS RAVELS,

Previous to their

FINAL RETIREMENT FROM THE STAGE.

"WE NE'ER SHALL LOOK UPON THEIR LIKE AGAIN."

LAST WEEK BUT ONE

of the beautiful and charming Drama of

TERESA ROLLA.

MONDAY EVENING, April 12, 1858,

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF RAOUL.

The Ballet of LES ABEILLES.

JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents.

First GRAND JUVENILE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, April 17.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.
Acting Manager.....Mr. A. L. Gillis.
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. C. Wemyss.

MONDAY EVENING, April 12,

BENEFIT OF MRS. WALLER,

MACBETH.

Lady Macbeth...Mrs. Waller | Macbeth.....Mr. Waller

The tragedy to be followed by the farce of the

DANCING BARBER.

Barcarino, the Dancing Barber.....Mr. James Rogers

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 12,

Shakespeare's great Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

Othello...E. L. Davenport | Iago.....Edwin Booth

To conclude with the highly successful farce of

MOVES AN ELM SWAN.

The charming spoof's Comedy

SPRING AND AUTUMN,

is in preparation and will be produced shortly.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham, near Pearl-st.

MONDAY EVENING, April 12, will be presented a new and original drama, entitled

THE INQUISITION.

To be followed by the Pantomime of

THE NEUROMANCER.

To conclude with TOM GENGLE.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7½.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, April 12, 1858,

Will be played the great Drama, entitled the

THREE FAST MEN;

Or, THE FEMALE BONNIEUX CAUSON.

During the Drama the

FEMALE MINSTRELS,

To conclude with the

SULLOT'S REVENGE.

Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MATT PEELE,

At No. 444 Broadway.

With the Star Troupe of

GARRELL MINSTRELS,

in select and varied Programme, commencing

BLACK CON BONS OF MINSTRELSY WITH

ANVIL CHORUS.

LE MARSEILLAISE.

SIMMER TWINS.

ARAB BROTHERS.

Tickets.....25 cents.
Matt Peel.....Manager | Dr. F. Jones.....Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MURAD'S CONCERTS.

ENGAGEMENT OF TRAELSKO AND PANGEL.

Reserved Stalls.....$1 Gallery.....50 cents
Admission to all parts.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....50 cents

Notice.—The amphitheatre and the door on 14th-st. leading to it, will be invariably closed. The amphitheatre will, however, connect with the parquet, balcony and boxes, many persons justly considering that part of the house as the best for hearing.

BARNEST REQUEST.

To prevent the great crush on crowd in the evening at the ticket office, the public are earnestly requested to buy their admission 50 cents tickets, previous to the concert, at the day ticket offices, which are kept open, for this especial purpose.

MURAD'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8. Doors open at 7 and every evening until further notice.

First night of the

MONSTER QUADRILLE.

The Zouaves on the Malakoff.

GRAND BATTLE QUADRILLE,

Descriptive of the storming of the Malakoff.

FIRING OF FIFTY ARTILLERY PIECES.

EXPLOSION OF THE MALAKOFF.

First night of the

EXPRESS GALLOP,

in which will be employed the extensive and new machinery, imported from Paris, descriptive of a railroad train.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Overture (William Tell).....Rossini
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.
2. La Cout, Saisez (Quadrille) with solos.....Murard (pere)
LEGENDER, MOREAU, MEES, DONIZETTI.
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.
3. Air of the Page (The Huguenots).....Meyerbeer
MADAME D'ANGRI.
4. The Express Railroad gallop, arranged by.....Musard
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.
THE EXPRESS GALLOP

forms a grand musical picture of the rapid and exciting impressions of a journey by railroad. It describes:

1. The gathering of the passengers at the depôt, and the usual hurry and confusion on that occasion.
2. The conductor's whistle and locomotive bell.
3. The departure of the train; the locomotive carefully pulsing through the streets darts quickly into the open country—hot and furious—gaining strength with its activity, it hurries onward to its distant goal. Song: A roadside station is passed. Still more steam. The train approaches the tunnel. The steam-whistle gives the signal; the locomotive emboldened by its speed, dashes through, and triumphs over the obstacle. The country, until the station appears to the dim distance. The engineer gives the signal, the brakesmen take their places, and the train cautiously approaches the depôt. The last throes of the locomotive as it ruminates the machine-shop. Blowing off steam. The end of the journey.

The spirited melody of this gallop will recommend itself to all hearers. The audience will be carried along as the composer intended. But there are several points to which attention is called. These are the methods of imitating the various engineering characteristics of a railroad trip, such as the pulling of the locomotive, the whis of the cars, &c. &c. An immense distribution of the instruments of the orchestra. The Gallop is not brought by M. Musard from Paris, but there being an important difference between a French locomotive and an American one, M. Musard consulted "local truth," and ordered the manufactured expressly for his use at the celebrated Novelty Works. This machine will be used in the performance of the Express Gallop.

6. Quadrille (Fra Diavolo).....Legendre
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.
5. Les Zouaves du Malakoff.....Musard
GRAND BATTLE QUADRILLE.
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.

The idea of the Battle Quadrille is taken from an incident during the war in the Crimea, according to which the Zouaves played the well known vaudeville "Le Plaisir de Berthe," in the middle of which they were called away to storm the Kornilof. After having covered themselves with glory in gaining possession of the Bastion, a second lieutenant proposed to finish the interrupted play, and it was brought to an end amid the cheers of the French camp.

The first four movements of Les Zouaves consist of the "airs" which a military band would be likely to play. The fifth figure commences and the dance progresses with the best possible spirit, when suddenly an alarm is heard. In a moment the note of preparation is taken up on all sides. Bataillon replies to the summons and the troops fall in. The discordant and tumultuous noises of assembling multitudes, and the march which follows conducts the mind to the contemplation of a martial achievement. As troop after troop, and bataillon after bataillon disappear, the music becomes more subdued; the French steal silently through their trenches and after a numerous struggle succeed in hoisting the tri-color on the Kornilof Bastion. The conclusion, with redoubled daring, and that elasticity of temper for which they are remarkable, return to the camp and finish their interrupted ball.

Some astonishing effects, never before introduced in orchestral work, are wrought out in the most skillful manner in this Quadrille. All the frightful tumult of a hot engagement is conveyed to the audience with startling reality, and it will be observed that the Quadrille, from beginning to end, never deviates from its true military character.

INTERMISSION.

PART II.

The commencement of the second part of the Concert will be notified by the

SOUNDING OF A GONG.

1. Overture (Fra Diavolo).....Auber
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.
2. Ocean Breezes (Valse Cotillon) solo by.....Strauss
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.
3. Fantasia (Elisir d'Amore).....Thalberg
SIGIMUND THALBERG.
4. The Cattle Show (Comic quadrille).....Musard
Boeufs and moutons (beef and mutton.)
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.

This Quadrille, which is simple "en d'esprit," has been composed by Musard, during the agricultural fair held at the French Crystal Palace in 1856, and played for the first time at the dinner given by the French Government to the successful exhibitors.

The flocks and herds as they descend the mountain side are gathered together by the shepherd. The bell-wethers are placed in front and lead the way to the city show. The bleating of the lambs, the lowing of the cows, the roaring of the bulls, are imitated in the orcestra with the regular instruments.

5. The Rataplan.....Malibran
Mme. D'ANGRI.
6. Variations (Ophicleide).....Moreau
Mons MOREAU.
7. The Military Polka.....Musard
THE MONSTER ORCHESTRA.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Ullman has much pleasure in announcing that all arrangements are now fully completed. He pledged himself that the Musard Concerts, with the engagement of THALBERG AND D'ANGRI, must impart an unequalled *eclat*, will surpass everything before attempted in America, both as regards the general appearance of the Academy, which will present

A COLOSSAL DRAWING ROOM,

ornamented with rich velvety carpets, luxurious divans, chandeliers, candelabras, and every comfort;

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY AND GRANDEUR OF THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Those who have had occasion to attend the Italian concerts in London and those of Musard himself in Paris, will find that the New-York concerts surpass them in every respect.

Persons wishing to take refreshments (ice creams, tea, coffee, cakes, &c) without leaving their seats, can have them brought to them by

WAITERS IN LIVERY,

who will be stationed for that purpose in the parquet and dress circle.

THE REFRESHMENT ROOMS

are situated in the splendid saloon of the first tier. They will be under the direction of Mr. Moffat.

THE EVENING PAPERS

will be sold, as is customary in Paris and London, at the regular charges, by

YOUNG GENTLEMEN IN UNIFORM,

who will be sufficiently provided with the latest editions of the *Evening Herald*, the *Evening Times*, the *Evening Tribune*, the *Express* and the *Evening Post*.

LADIES ARE REQUESTED

not to take the trouble of bringing fans with them. Arrangements have been made for

THE GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION

of One Thousand Fans

AT EVERY CONCERT,

BY A NEW CONTRIV

DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS
At extremely low prices
SILKS,
PLAIN, PLAID, STRIPED, CHENE, TRIPLE, FOULARD, &c.
Also, Stripes, Checks, Plaids, and Plain Silks, for Suits, Dresses and Skirts, from 62c. to 75 c. per yard.
Rich Dress and Plain Silk, extra qualities, 8c. to 75.
SHAWLS.
STELLA, BROCHE, CRAPE, MERINO, PRINTED CASHMERE, &c.
Stella Shawls, very quality and price; Cashmere, Broche, Merino, Silk and Crape Shawls, &c., &c.
Also, Spring Mantillas, Spring Talmas, Sacques, Cloaks, Dusters, &c., in every variety of material and trimming.
BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS FABRICS.
ON MONDAY, April 13,
LORD & TAYLOR will open some new styles Flounced Robes and Robes à quille; also, Poplins, Chalins, Mosaïques, French Prints, Crêpes de Paris, Organdies, French Jaconets, Paris Brilliantes, Plain Barège, De Beiges, &c. &c., &c.
INCLUDING MANY DESIRABLE BARGAINS!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS.
LE BOUTILIER BROTHERS have received a great variety of new dress goods and can sell them at the lowest prices.
Silks, Silk Robes,
Barège, Barège Robes,
Lawns, Organdies and Robes,
Bleached Cloth,
A new and most desirable material.
Also, Shawls of all kinds,
No. 355 (old No. 69) Canal-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT PARIS DRESS SILKS!
Rich Flounced Robes and Robes à Quille, Chene, Bouquet, Rayonne, Brocade, Moire, &c. &c.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION,
Flounced Silk Robes, $22.—Robes à Quille, $18 and $20.
Chene Robes, $6 to $10.—Plain Poplin de Rois, $1.
Chene Repeteurs, (very rich,) $1 25 and $1 50.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT
is
REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY THAT HAS BEEN PRODUCED THIS SEASON!
and as we are enabled to
making our establishment
"THE SHAWL EMPORIUM OF THE CITY,"
Our prices are unequaled consistently.
VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 375 Broadway,
CHARLES STREET & CO.

BONNET RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Spring Hosiery, Under-garments, Fancy Articles,
PATENT SPRING-STEEL SKIRTS,
Corded Skirts, Crinolines, Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 345 Broadway,
CORNER OF LISPENARD-ST.

1868.—MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We are ready to exhibit our display assortment of LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c.
All new and fresh goods of this season's importation and purchase, and are unsurpassed in variety, beauty and elegance. Also, a full stock of
SPRING SHAWLS FROM AUCTION
of every description, at very low prices.
E. I. HILLS & CO.,
Nos. 69 and 71 Chambers-st., up stairs.

DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chambers, Church, and Warren-sts.
Have just received, and will open this day, a fine assortment of Poplins, Poplins, Poplins,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning, [illegible] at the office, No. 113 Nassau-street, [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Price [illegible] a year; [illegible] Five Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Price [illegible] a year; [illegible] Dollars.

[illegible] must be accompanied with the money in advance.

[illegible] published in the "New-York Times."

Amusements This Evening.

BUTON'S THEATRE, Fourteenth-street—MURDER'S [illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE FAST MAN—[illegible]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—JOAN OF ARC—Evening—[illegible]

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Building—Ger. Opera, and Wood's Minstrels.

Hours at the Post-Office.

[illegible] ..... 2½ P. M.

[illegible] ..... 5½ A. M.

[illegible] ..... 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

[illegible] ..... 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

[illegible] ..... 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

[illegible] ..... 4 P. M.

REMOVAL OF THE TIMES OFFICE.

On or about the 1st of May the TIMES Establishment will be removed to the new TIMES BUILDING, [illegible] Park Row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street. We are now engaged in putting up new steam boilers and engines, and HOE's Ten Cylinder Presses, in the vaults of the new building, and in every thing else we ready for use the removal will take place. When once established in our new quarters, we hope to introduce various additions and improvements in the management of THE TIMES, from which we have been precluded hitherto by lack of space and other needed facilities.

The circulation of THE TIMES is steadily and rapidly increasing. Our circulation is constantly extended, and our daily receipts for Advertising were never larger than they are at present. Our new Building has been constructed expressly for the accommodation of our business, and will permit of its extension to an unlimited extent. It is [illegible] feet, being built of stone, brick and iron, and [illegible] and is beyond question the finest Newspaper Establishment in the world. We shall do everything in our power to render THE TIMES itself fully worthy of its new habitation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tonawanda* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, we have received late and important news from Mexico. Gen. OSOLLO, acting in behalf of the Zuloaga Government, has taken the City of Guadalajara, capturing the rival Government of JUAREZ. The officers of the latter were permitted to leave the country. Vera Cruz is now the most important place that holds out for the Constitutionalist party.

In the State Senate on Saturday, the bill originating in that body authorizing the registration of voters was passed, 18 to 14. All the members were present. The Republicans and Americans voted together for the bill and the Democrats against it. The bill to legalize the sale of stocks on state [illegible] was also passed. The bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police law was defeated—the vote being 11 yeas and 17 nays. The bill to encourage the use of steam on the Canals was voted down, but the vote was subsequently reconsidered, and the bill was passed, 19 to 11. The bill to prevent the attendance of minors under 14 years of age at the theatres of this City, unless accompanied by parents or guardians, was passed. In the Assembly, the bill for the regulation of the ferries between this City and Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. An important bill—that to increase the efficiency of the Engineer Department—was also ordered to a third reading. It repeals certain provisions of an act passed last year, conferring power upon the "Contracting Board," so called, in respect to the appointment and control of engineers; and directs that the Canal Board shall appoint no engineer without a certificate from the State Engineer and Surveyor of the appointee's competency in point of professional qualification and personal character. The State Engineer and Surveyor is also to be empowered to suspend any engineer for misconduct. The Annual Tax bill for this City was passed, 82 to 7. It was agreed to hold three sessions per day on and after to-day—the afternoon and evening sessions to be devoted to the passage of bills. Thursday next will be the hundredth day of the session, and, judging from the vote to hold three sittings daily, it is evidently intended to close the session this week.

The Canal Board on Saturday voted to make reductions of the tolls on wheat, flour, marble, stones and cast-iron ware. The reduction on wheat and flour is from three mills to two mills per mile for every thousand pounds. The reduction on marble is one-half mill, and that on stones and cast iron ware is one mill. The reductions require the assent of the Legislature.

The report, even, prematurely announced on Friday, of the death of the Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON took place on Tuesday morning at ½ o'clock, and the last moments of the veteran statesman were characterized by the same fortitude which has distinguished his long and painful illness. President BUCHANAN had a long interview with him on Friday evening, which is described as having been very affecting. Funeral services will be performed over his remains to-day, after which they will be conveyed to St. Louis, accompanied by the Missouri delegation in Congress.

Proposals are invited by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of the whole or any portion of five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes in exchange for gold—bids to be received until the 10th of May.

Captain WARD, of the bark *Hyperion*, from Trinidad, (Port Spain,) arrived yesterday, reports having touched at the west end of St. Croix, about 24 hours, and that a schooner had just arrived at that place full of passengers, fleeing from an insurrection that had taken place on that island. An insurrection was apprehended, lying at the west end, immediately got under way, and proceeded to Antigua. We have no further particulars.

On Saturday morning Mr. CONOVER delivered the keys of the Street Commissioner's office to the Mayor. During the day several parties waited upon the Mayor, informing him that an injunction had been applied for to restrain him from taking any papers from the office. The Mayor replied that such a movement was unnecessary, as he did not intend to disturb any of the papers, and he added that he did not intend to allow any one else to disturb them.

The Mayor will probably send a communication this morning to the Board of Aldermen, showing cause why in his opinion DEVLIN should be removed from office. Sergeant CROTT and a posse of policemen are stationed in the Hall of Records to prevent [illegible]

Justice WILSON, a Police Magistrate attached to the Tombs, has published a letter to Mr. ULLMAN, informing him that his proposed Masquerade Balls at the Academy of Music are in violation of the laws of the State, and calling upon him as a law abiding citizen to discourage the project altogether.

There were [illegible] deaths in this City last week, [illegible] the week previous. Of these, 17 were caused by scarlet fever and 17 by violent causes.

The General Markets on Saturday were [illegible] active for Cotton, yet holders were firm. Flour was more [illegible] to buyers, though [illegible] prices. Grain was generally quite dull, and buyers had any existing advantage. Sugars were more sought after, at full rates. Provisions were depressed with more offering. In other branches of trade, no really new feature was discernible. The number of vessels, of all classes, in port, was 865.

The Kansas Question in Congress.

It is intimated, with increasing confidence, in semi-official quarters, that the Administration is not disinclined to capitulate on the Kansas question and assent to enactment of the Crittenden substitute for the Kansas bill. The President and his friends must have become convinced of their inability to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the House of Representatives or the people of Kansas. Every possible appliance has been used to coerce or seduce the South Americans and the Douglas Democrats from their position upon this question, but without effect. They are immovably hostile to the consummation of this great wrong. If things remain as they now are, therefore, the Kansas bill will fall through entirely and the people of the Territory will be left to make another application, under a new Constitution, for admission into the Union. They would present, undoubtedly, the instrument just framed by the recent Convention,—though the provisions which the ultra Anti-Slavery men have forced into it concerning negro suffrage may lead to its rejection by the people. But doubts have been thrown upon the legal validity of this Convention, by the opinion of Attorney-General BLACK, who has declared the law under which it was held to be null and void. It is desirable on all accounts that the question when next presented should come in a shape free from all objections of whatever character,—and we hope, therefore, that it will go back to the people of Kansas for fresh action, under such provisions as are embraced in the Crittenden bill.

There may be, in these professions of a willingness to adopt that substitute, a design to deceive some of the Douglas Democrats into voting for a Committee of Conference, and then to use the power thus obtained in a new endeavor to force the Senate bill through the House. The majority in the House can effectually block any such game as this by taking the appointment of the Committee *into their own hands*, and placing upon it men on whose firmness and sagacity they can rely. Under no circumstances should they intrust its appointment to Speaker ORR. He has forfeited all claim to the confidence and the indulgence of the House by his appointment of the Committee of thirteen. A grosser or more flagrant breach of justice, as well as of parliamentary law, has never been perpetrated.

We are surprised to see in some Republican journals very indignant protests against the adoption of the Crittenden substitute, with the amendment proposed. Upon what plausible ground of justice or good policy, such action can be resisted, we are not aware. It is said that it will be presented as an Administration measure. So much the better. We wish we could see any such evidence of a disposition on the part of the President to retrace his steps, and come back to the ground which he occupied before the receipt of the Lecompton Constitution. The question at issue is simply this—whether the Lecompton Constitution shall, or shall not, receive the approbation of the people of Kansas previous to its admission. The Administration took the ground that it was not necessary, and that Kansas should be admitted without it. Senator DOUGLAS joined the Republicans in insisting that the Constitution should be sent back; and the Crittenden amendment *sends it back*, for adoption or rejection, by the people of Kansas. The Republicans have already voted in favor of this course, and they are not likely to vote against it merely because the Administration may seem inclined to yield to their demands.

One excellent feature of the Crittenden bill is that it provides fully for an honest vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, and in the event of its rejection, authorizes proceedings *de novo* for the formation of a new one. The collisions and wranglings of the past are thus ignored, and provision is made for a Convention in which all parties and all classes will gladly take part. If no bill is passed, we shall have a renewal of the struggle upon any new Constitution that may be presented. As things stand now in the Territory, neither party admits the legality of the other's action, and neither participates in elections ordered by the other. So long as this state of affairs continues, it will be very difficult to effect any satisfactory adjustment of this vexed question. The true policy is that of the Crittenden bill—wipe out the past, make a clean slate and begin again.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The news from Mexico which we publish this morning is of considerable importance. It proves that the new Government, of which General ZULOAGA is the temporary head, is made up of stronger materials than many people supposed. The new Government has given evidence of its strength in a manner that cannot fail to exercise a weighty influence on the future destinies of the Republic. We learn by telegraph from New-Orleans that General OSOLLO, acting in behalf of the Zuloaga Government, has taken the city of Guadalajara, and, with it, the entire Government of the Juarez or Constitutionalist party. OSOLLO, after his victory, left for the Capital, and it is stated that, on his arrival there, he will be declared President. The only place of importance that still holds out for the representatives of the late Comonfort party is Vera Cruz; but, with all Mexico against it, there is not much probability that that city will long continue rebellious. ZULOAGA's victory over his opponents is to be attributed, in a great measure, to his early conciliation of the Ecclesiastical power. To restore the Church property that COMONFORT had confiscated was one of his first acts after undertaking the responsibilities of office. By this means, it is conjectured, he obtained sufficient funds to prosecute the war to a successful end. ZULOAGA was also far-seeing enough to make friends with Spain. He knew that he could never retain his position and, at the same time, carry on a war with a foreign enemy. He has altogether shown himself so astute that we doubt whether he will yield the Presidency to another without a struggle, though that other is one of his own party, and pledged to carry out his own programme. But his next arrival will probably enlighten us upon this point. The turn which affairs have taken in Mexico must effectually check the aspirations of SANTA ANNA in that quarter. His chief reliance was the assistance of Spain and the Church; ZULOAGA has forestalled him by conciliating both the one and the other.

Outrages Upon Americans in China.

Some of our contemporaries find fault with our views on the China question, and the *Tribune*, in particular, defines our statement that Americans in China have been outraged in person and property, as a random assertion. It is unnecessary to inform the readers of the TIMES that our remarks upon this subject were founded on facts in current history. We have made no random assertion; but, to enlighten the *Tribune* writer, whose knowledge of affairs in China is very limited, we shall here recapitulate what has been so fully detailed in former numbers of this journal.

We presume that even the *Tribune*, after it is informed of the fact, will not deny that an outrage was committed by Chinese authorities upon the persons and property of American citizens when a boat's crew, trusting to their flag for security, were wantonly fired at from the Barrier forts. It is true that the outrage was partly avenged by the capture and destruction of the aggressive forts; but to our demands for an apology we only received the insulting answer that the Celestial authorities knew no difference between the British and American ensigns. The reply was eminently characteristic: it was quite on a par with YEH's answer to the Anglo-French ultimatum, when he declared that he had never heard of France, and did not believe there was such a country on the face of the globe. From the energetic manner in which the Barrier forts were destroyed, Americans in China were encouraged to hope that their Government had at last resolved to protect their rights and interests, which were the rights and interests of the United States in the East. These hopes were strengthened when Dr. PARKER, in his circular, dated on board the *San Jacinto*, 25th of November, 1856, promised that Commodore ARMSTRONG would not desist from the measures which the policy of the Imperial Commission forced upon him till apologies for the outrage on our flag, and guarantees for its future respect, were obtained. But it is well known that neither apology nor guarantee were ever given. On the contrary, fresh outrages were perpetrated. After his attack on the forts, Commodore ARMSTRONG, acting under instructions, withdrew his ships with unbecoming haste from Whampoa, and his retreat was the signal for an ebullition of Chinese vengeance. The effects of the United States Consular Agency at that place were immediately destroyed by order of the authorities, though the American flag was flying there at the time, and posters were affixed, warning people to respect the property of our representative. A perfectly reliable correspondent of this journal—an American citizen who has been a resident of China for thirteen years—describing some of the outrages committed at Whampoa after the affair at the Barrier forts, used the following language in a letter which we printed not long since:

"The American Bethel was removed from its anchorage and destroyed, and a man (a German, I believe) was murdered in Dr. BRIDGMAN's *chop*, anchored there, with the American flag flying at the time! This last act was probably the result of YEH's offer of reward for the heads of foreigners, as was also the exhuming and beheading the bodies of the American sailors who fell in action at the Barrier forts—and all in direct violation of those treaty stipulations which give immunity to our churches and burial grounds. Why have we a navy, if acts like these are to pass unnoticed? and what aid or protection can Americans hereafter expect in China, if these and other wrongs go unredressed? To what source can they look for indemnification of pecuniary losses already suffered through the action of the Government of China? or is it to be understood that our Government ceases to care for us the moment of departure from our shores?"

These facts have been confirmed by evidence from a dozen other sources. They cannot be gainsaid. We have been informed by persons lately returned from the East that several of our citizens fell victims to YEH's inhuman edict. Every one, except the *Tribune*, knows that an immense amount of American property was destroyed in the vicinity of Canton, and though it is to be hoped that the condition of affairs in that city has improved, and will continue to improve under an Anglo-French Protectorate, yet it is notorious that Americans in China have received but little assistance or protection from the presence of an American fleet. Commodore ARMSTRONG, as gallant an officer as ever lived, was prepared to act differently; he was ready to carry out the work he began so vigorously at the Barrier forts, nor stop in his arguments of force until he had compelled the Chinese authorities to respect our flag and the lives and property of our citizens. But other counsels and other arguments prevailed.

We have surely said enough to convince even the *Tribune* that the outrages committed upon Americans in China are perfectly authentic. The particular offences to which we have alluded occurred within the last sixteen months. We do not travel further back for our facts, (which we might do,) and instance the murder of CUNNINGHAM as one among other crimes, permitted to go unpunished. We do not dwell upon the insults and annoyances to which Americans in China are continually subjected, or their utter insecurity among a people who have no respect for treaty obligations, and no appreciation of national honor. We do not urge, as an excuse for war, the incessant interruptions to commerce, and the wholesale robberies that are perpetrated by the piratical hords which infest the China Seas. Yet these are evils from which our people, from want of proper protection, must especially suffer. Nor in discussing the merits of this question, and in condemning, as we emphatically do, our Government's neutrality, have we entered at all into its commercial aspects, or considered (as we might do) the paramount advantages which China herself will reap from a free intercourse with civilized nations. We only advance the argument that Christian Powers have been treated long enough as "outside Barbarians," by such fellows as YEH, and that the interests of America in the result of this contest, are certainly not less than those of Europe. We have borne long enough with Chinese duplicity, cunning and cruelty, and we believe that it is not only our right, but our duty, all other means having failed, to combat them, even at the cannon's mouth, to recognise those principles which they have hitherto only made to violate. Regarded from any point of view, the present movement against China, in behalf of Civilization, is one of great moment. We have no doubt of its ultimate success. In that success the United States is as much concerned as England, France, or Russia can be, and hence it is that we deplore the inactivity of our Government in a matter of such grave importance.

Wall-Street Redeemed.

We are more frequently moved to congratulate our legislators at Albany on leaving undone things which, had they meddled with them, would almost certainly have been ill done, than on doing things which everybody agrees it was becoming that they should do. On Saturday last, however, the Solons of the State earned an exceptional tribute of honor. They read for the third time and passed Mr. AUSTIN's "act to legalize the sale of stocks on time," sent it up to the Governor, who, after an hour's consideration upon the novelty and strangeness of the deed, affixed his signature to the bill; and thus a few strokes of the pen have converted the Board of Brokers from a band of outlaws into a guild of merchants, and have dealt upon unwise and headlong speculation a heavier blow than all the financial crises in our history combined could inflict upon it. The prohibitory sections of the revised statutes are repealed, and contracts for stock of whatever kind will be henceforth subjected to the regular action of the laws of the land.

This change in our legislation is of an honesty and simplicity so absolute that one begins already to wonder how it ever should have been needed. When the bare question of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of stock values and consequently of the commerce in stocks is thus suddenly raised, it seems so clearly and positively a one-sided question, incapable of any but an affirmative answer, that laws intended to arrest the pernicious development of an unwholesome traffic in stocks by making all such traffic unwholesome, must appear to every understanding as the apt parallels and exemplars of the old English legislation which fostered the Birmingham factories by voiding every tailor's contract for a coat without metal buttons.

The whole stock business as it now exists is a creation of modern enterprise. Stock loans, whether made by States or private corporations, are a modern device, and the whole system of the industrial cooperation of capitalists is hardly older than the science of political economy—that youngest born of the modern Muses. It's not therefore altogether surprising that in our first attempts to check the ruinous excesses to which this business, like every other business, has been pushed by modern enterprise in the freedom of individual effort—we should have been foolish enough to put the cart before the horse, and to incite the worst evils that we sought to avoid. By removing the restraints of legal obligation we threw the stockmarket open to "outsiders" of every class and degree. Clerks, merchants, lawyers, clergymen even, men of every occupation and position in life were tempted by the immensely increased facility of operating first into taking real risks very lightly, and then as their sense of obligation wore gradually away, into downright gambling of the most demoralizing sort, in which the payment of the winner's gains depends upon the loser's momentary convenience and disposition. It is this vast "cloud of witnesses" and casual participants in the chances of the game to which nine-tenths of the wildest speculation and no inconsiderable share of the general opprobrium, associated with the idea of the Broker's Board, must fairly be attributed. Within its own precincts the Board has always been obliged to govern itself by laws of its own, and to found an *imperium in imperio* since the public law was withdrawn from its proceedings. And we are very much inclined to believe that the records of its transactions would bear exposure to the day quite as well as the history of our Banks, or of any other class of dealers among us in whatever branch of commerce engaged. The thing is certain that it is the Brokers themselves who have asked to be redeemed from their unchartered freedom into the true liberty of law. Their exchange is to stand now on the same footing with the exchange of the dealers in corn, in sugar, in produce and in other articles which have been shown during the last few years to be as curiously susceptible of the magic of "corners," "bulling" and "bearing," as "Erie," "New-York Central," or "Potosi" itself. They have taken a new master. Let us see if they will not approve themselves new men.

Of course it would be idle to expect from the new state of the law a sudden abatement and a final cure of the fever of speculation. That fever is in the blood of the age, and it inflames every branch of human industry, every department of human interest. When a Yorkshire jockey can bring the "wealth, beauty and fashion" of Great Britain to his feet by the potent spell of a book of dividends—when a staid old German city advertises, as Saxon Leipsic did three years ago, for 3,000,000 of subscriptions to a railway at nine in the morning and closes her lists of offers at noon with nearly fifty millions of subscriptions—when a place of *Agent de Change*, or legal stockbroker, in Paris, with its diploma from the Government, can be sold in the market for 2,500,000 francs, as was the case but six months since—when these things and such as these are the staple of commercial journalism, it is puerile to suppose that laws or sermons, lectures or leading articles can ever rob the bears of their claws, or the bulls of their horns. But the repeal of a worse than nonsensical law, and the rescue of a whole class of our fellow-citizens from an unmerited peculiarity of odium, are matter for serious satisfaction. Let the laws on usury now follow the laws on stock-jobbing into the limbo of absurdity, and Wall-street will be redeemed, if not from its worst sins, at least from some of its worst temptations.

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—If the public have tears to shed, it may as well prepare to shed them now. The official wail contained in the article from the Washington *Union*, which we copy in another column, is enough to melt the stoutest heart. We are confident none but the most insensate and flinty of the Black Republicans, and possibly the Douglas Democrats, can refuse their sympathy to so touching a tale of Presidential distress. The Administration, it seems, is utterly powerless in a Congress where it had, at the outset, a commanding majority to have to work with. Upon Kansas it is defeated by its Northern "friends"—and upon every other question by its Southern. This is a decided "Ex-[illegible]"

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphians are growing excited on the subject of steam communication with Europe. It has been the fate of all the attempts made to establish a line of European steamers from our sister City, that no sooner have the ships commenced running than stern necessity has compelled their transfer to New-York. But now the tables are about to be turned upon us, and the Philadelphians propose to purchase the Collins steamers, and make one more attempt to establish direct steam communication between the Delaware and Europe. A meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade has been held to consider the subject, and the citizens generally have taken the matter in hand. The *Pennsylvanian* estimates that Philadelphia now pays to New-York $50,000,000 annually for foreign goods, the profits on which are about $15,000,000, all of which, it is assumed, might be saved if the Collins steamers were set a-running between Philadelphia and Southampton. "A Pennsylvanian President," our cotemporary of the right-angled city says, "will certainly support the claims of Philadelphia to a legitimate share of the Government subsidy, which was so long and so unjustly denied them." If this should not be done, the *Pennsylvanian* anticipates the gloomiest consequences to Philadelphia—nothing less than "a total loss of our foreign trade within five, or, perhaps, ten years at the utmost;" and that that now flourishing city "will become the catacombs of America—a petrifaction."

It can hardly be true that the condition of our great rival is so critical that three steamships and a Government subsidy are required to save her from becoming a Tadmor or a Persepolis. The ships may be bought, but a Government subsidy can hardly be looked for. It would not look well for even a "Pennsylvanian President" to exhibit such a very decided local partiality, or recommend an appropriation for the steamers when they were transferred to Philadelphia, which was withheld from them when they belonged to New-York.

THE MASQUERADE BALL.—Police Justice WILSON has addressed an epistle to Mr. ULLMANN, warning him against giving the grand masquerade ball which has been for a long time in course of preparation at the Academy. He refers him to the law of the State which forbids all such exhibitions, and requires every person to show his face at all public places as a guarantee of his good behavior. What effect this official warning will have upon Mr. ULLMANN's movements remains to be seen. The information which it embodies will not be new to him, for several weeks since, when this ball was first projected, he stated in a printed circular that he had consulted eminent counsel upon the subject, and had been assured that the law was a dead letter, and would never be enforced against any respectable and orderly entertainment of the kind.

We apprehend, however, that Mr. ULLMANN will be obliged to change somewhat the character of his exhibition, in order to protect it from the interference and protest of the authorities. He will probably convert it into a grand fancy dress ball,—the mask being laid aside, and in that way will make it a good deal more amusing than a masquerade would be. The fact is, this species of amusement is not at all suited to the habits and temperament of our people, and would be very likely, we suspect, to be a very slow and dull affair. Our people don't care to talk to ladies with pasteboard faces; they prefer to expend their wit where they can observe its effect. Our sociability is not so exuberant that we care to bestow it upon people who are invisible. Besides, the tendency of masquerades is unquestionably immoral, and their introduction among us would be regarded with great disfavor by the mass of the community.

ORGANIC ASTUTENESS—To be an Administration organ is little short of being inspired. In proof of this, just look at the Washington *Union*. That miraculous sheet has made a discovery which must astonish the country. It is, that unless the political friends of the President support him, he will be beaten. For lack of such support, the *Union* says, the Administration was twice beaten on Thursday. And what was still worse, when a partial rescue came, it was owing to the commiseration of Black Republicans.

Our advice is, that the organ should continue vigorously to berate refractory Democrats. Possibly it may reclaim them.

Amusements.

The Academy of Music reopens to-night with MUSARD, and an orchestra of one hundred and twenty, and Mme. D'ANGRI, and Mr. TRAIBESI. Full particulars are published elsewhere, and it is only necessary to say in this place, that the rehearsals have been plentiful and complete, and that the orchestra is by far the best ever heard in this City. The price of admission is fixed at fifty cents; nothing can be cheaper and nothing better (of their kind) than these concerts. We hope sincerely that the public will appreciate them at their just value. The programme for to-night contains some of M. MUSARD's most popular quadrilles, galops and polkas; several solos, vocal and instrumental, and in short everything that is necessary for the filling up of a rich bill of fare.

The spasmodic revival of the legitimate, which characterized the past week at the leading Broadway Theatres, appears to have died out, and without provoking especial lamentation. The attack was certainly of short duration, and unhappy at that, for it must be confessed that empty benches present a sorry spectacle to the mildest of the legitimatists, and a scene of unusual anguish to the intenser sort. But brief and violent as was the spasm, it has not been without its pleasant results. It has demonstrated most conclusively that Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has made vast strides in his profession, and is rapidly becoming the best of living tragedians; it has produced an artist (almost forgotten) of decided worth in Mr. JAMES STARK, and better still, has presented to a New-York audience a *tragedienne* of remarkable powers, Mrs. WALLER. The performance of this lady in WEBSTER's "Duchess of Malfi" has created a decided sensation in dramatic circles, and deservedly so, for, although there were violent faults in the impersonation, it was on the whole truly remarkable for its intensity and impressiveness. All that Mrs. WALLER needs is a Metropolitan audience, and a fair, unsparing and critical consideration. This much she asks to-night in the character of *Lady Macbeth*. Mr. WALLER plays *Macduff* on the occasion, and the other characters will be sustained by the members of the Broadway Theatre stock company.

WALLACK'S Theatre returns to the "Illegitimate" to-morrow night, by reviving BOUCICAULT's play of the "Irish Heiress"—than which nothing more illegitimate (and interesting) exists. But for to-night Mr. WALLACK mobilizes new forces, and brings them to bear on SHAKSPEARE's "Othello," which will be cast as follows: *Othello*, Mr. E. L. Davenport; *Iago*, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH; *Cassio*, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT; *Desdemona*, Mrs. HOEY. Now, this is [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. BARNUM [illegible] Museum [illegible] Joan of Arc [illegible] Mr. H. Warren, will be produced [illegible] first time on any stage. In the afternoon the historical play of "Joan of Arc."

At WOOD & CHRISTY'S Minstrels the programme of the "Sleigh Ride" and Minstrelsy.

In the musical way we have to announce Mr. EMPSON's classical soirée to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Saloon, and an attractive miscellaneous concert by Mr. GUSTAVUS LESCH, at the Assembly Rooms, also to-morrow evening.

MASON AND THOMAS' MATINEE.—The fifth and last but one, of MASON and THOMAS' Matinées at the Spingler Institute, on Saturday, brought forth an exciting programme and a packed house. Beethoven's Quartette, in F Major, Op. 41, was excellently rendered by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MASON, and HEINEMANN; and was followed by BEETHOVEN's Sonata, Op. 47, for piano and violin, performed by Messrs. MASON and THOMAS. The last and most curious piece was BACH's triplet concerto for three pianos. Messrs. SCHARWENKA, THOM, MASON, THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA, BRANDAGE and FRIEDRICH formed a capable octette part for the just development of the quaint old true musical beauties of this work. These concerts have been fashionably attended, and have been given at an hour when condescension usually finds leisure. The last of the series is announced for next Saturday. Messrs. MASON and THOMAS must find a better room for next season.

City Items.

Judge RUSSELL, in the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, sentenced WILLIAM QUINN, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It appears that a quarrel between QUINN and a neighbor, respecting the pasturage of some cows, and the neighbor made an assault upon him. QUINN, in defending himself, struck him on the head with a pitchfork, and caused his death. CORNELIUS QUINN, son to the old man, was discharged by the Judge, as it was shown he was only a spectator of the conflict. The Recorder, on Saturday, sentenced W. H. BARNES, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, to two years and two months in the State Prison. Some other minor sentences were passed, and the Court adjourned. There were no jury trials.

On Saturday, Recorder SANFORD discharged THEODORE EVANS, arrested by the Mayor's order, on the charge of keeping a gambling house in Chambers-street, there being insufficient evidence that he was himself engaged in gambling. He was held, however, by the Recorder, on the other charge of assaulting the police. In default of $500 bail, he was taken back to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A man named D. W. D. GERARDY, said to be the owner of considerable real estate and other property in this City, has occupied for the past five years apartments in the upper part of No. 69 Fulton-street. He appropriated the whole of the upper floor, including several spacious rooms, to his own use, the entire furniture consisting of a single cot, two sickly chairs and a plain pine table. Being unmarried, he has lived here the life of a bachelor recluse. On Saturday morning he was found lying on his cot so reduced in strength that he could not support his own weight. A physician was called, who at once pronounced the unfortunate man the victim of starvation. He was taken to the City Hospital and properly cared for, and his property, consisting in the Bank Book shape, was taken for safe keeping. He died yesterday afternoon.

Fifteen Pawnee warriors who have been staying at the Astor House for some time past, in charge of Major WM. N. BANKHEAD, leaving Saturday, danced in semi-nude attitudes for the entertainment of some two hundred persons, boarders of the house and invited guests, who assembled at the hotel to witness their performances, Saturday evening. The Indians visited NIBLO's Theatre Friday night. They have ridden through the principal streets of the City in some of ADAMS & Co.'s Express wagons. They leave this morning, *viâ* the Erie Railroad, for their homes in Nebraska. They have ceded to the Government 12,000,000 acres of land, reserving for themselves only 12,000 acres, and are to receive in return an annuity of $40,000 for five years.

A meeting of hotel waiters was held at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince-street, Friday evening, the object of which was to prepare for an organized "strike" for higher wages. The waiters think that $10, $12 and $14 per month which they now receive is not enough, and demand an increase of $2. Most of those at the meeting were discharged waiters of the St. Nicholas Hotel, who asserted that the proprietors of that establishment having lowered their wages last Fall, with a promise to give them $16 each on the 1st of April, had broken their promise, and still paid their employes at reduced rates. Another meeting will be held to-morrow evening, at which resolutions will be presented, and a day for "striking" fixed.

On Saturday, a telegraphic dispatch was received by the General Superintendent of Police from Chicago, asking if the remains of the female whose mutilated body arrived here some days since, packed in a barrel, could be obtained for her friends. It was stated in the dispatch that the body was shipped at Chicago for this City, but the telegram did not state the name of the deceased, nor the cause of her death. A dispatch was sent back, announcing that the body could be obtained on proper application. It is a question whether the dispatch was from the real friends of the deceased.

The funeral of Mrs. RICHARD STORRS WILLIS, wife of the Editor of the Musical World, was very largely attended yesterday afternoon, from the Church of the Transfiguration in Twenty-ninth-street. Mrs. WILLIS' unexpected death occurred after a brief period of illness. She leaves an interesting family, the youngest of whom is a babe but a few days old.

The inquest in the case of young SAMUEL will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning, at the Second Ward Station-house. The Police of Brooklyn have been actively engaged since the adjournment of the investigation in trying to ferret out the murderers, and it is probable that the case will be brought to a speedy close.

The steamship Vanderbilt sailed on Saturday, at noon, for Southampton and Havre, with a large number of passengers. The steamship City of Baltimore also sailed at noon for Liverpool, with the U. S. mails.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.—The Spring meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will open in the Maryland Institute at Baltimore, on Wednesday, April 28. The session will probably continue for a week. The entertainment on this occasion will be the Cooperation of the Maryland Institute and the Directors of the Maryland Horticultural Society. It is understood that a large number of valuable papers are prepared for this meeting; many of the members, residing in remote parts of the country, having found it inconvenient to be present at the Convention of last Summer, held in Montreal. The usual railroad facilities will be extended to the members of the Association.

THE WOMEN OF AMERICA HAVE PURCHASED MOUNT VERNON.—We are happy to announce that on the 9th inst., in the presence of two parties, and the consent of the Association and the proprietor of Mount Vernon, a contract was formally entered into, before a notary, between JOHN A. WASHINGTON, Esq., and the Regent of the Association, for the purchase of the Home and Grave of WASHINGTON by the Association. The particulars will be given in a few days.—Richmond (Va.) Sentinel, 9th.

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The Hon. John Gazzo died at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 8th inst., aged 77. Mr. Gazzo was a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress, and has held various public positions. He was a Scotchman by birth, emigrated to this country in 1799, settled first in New-York and afterwards in Western New-York, where he amassed a large fortune. In 1804 he was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced his profession in Ontario County and elsewhere.

Republican Votes on the Crittenden Amendment—Letter from Hon. B. Wade, of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

GEO. A. BENEDICT, Esq.—Dear Sir: I observed in the extracts from Washington correspondence, published in the Evening Herald of March 29, that the correspondent of the New-York Courier and Enquirer places my name among those of the Republicans who were against the proposed union of all parties on Congressman's proposition to Senator's Lecompton Constitution bill. I desire to say that the statement is without the shadow of foundation. It was the mere guess of the writer, when the reverse of the statement, as far as I am concerned, is true. Washington correspondents, as a general thing, have mistaken their vocation; and, instead of writing about the living, should retain themselves to writing epitaphs, where their prognostics to dying would not be out of place.

From the beginning my own mind was convinced that this union was not only expedient, but right; and that as practical, working men, we could not do otherwise without deeply wounding the cause of liberty and justice, as well as our own characters, as practical statesmen. Others of our friends, equally honest with myself, doubted the expediency of the movement. It was feared that we should compromise our consistency in our opposition to the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. My hostility to that doctrine is not in the least shaken, nor in the slightest degree compromised, so far as I can see. That doctrine binds Congress to sanction any rascality which the territorial squatters may embody in their laws; and that liberty and Slavery, horse stealing or polygamy, if embodied in a constitution, republican in form, is binding on Congress. Now, I need not say that neither myself nor my constituents believe in such infernal nonsense, to say of it the softest possible thing. But, when the allied Slave power and Doughface power have, by their efforts to force Slavery upon the people of a Territory against their will, so fallen out among themselves, that there is a moral certainty, that by remitting the question to the people of the territory for their final action, the result would be a Free State, I am not the man who will deny them that right, when the effect of a contrary course is the moral certainty that a Slave State, or a civil war, and probably both, would be the result.

Had there remained a reasonable doubt as to the wishes of the Free-State men of Kansas, I should have declined to vote for the amendment; but there was not. Their Delegate in Congress and Governor Robinson, both united in urging the passage of the amendment, assuring us that there was not the shadow of a doubt as to the result of the election provided for in the amendment. Now, it seems to me that, under such circumstances, allegiance to our own principles required us to act as we did.

We were powerless to extricate the people of Kansas from their oppressors, by the direct action of Congress; and hence, to enable them to do this for themselves, by the peaceful remedy of the ballot box, seemed to me to be not only right, but a duty. It was not departing from the spirit of Republican principles; but on the contrary, maintaining it.

That this was so, our enemies themselves bore witness by steadily and persistently opposing us at every step. It would be, therefore, as rational to charge the slave Democracy with having receded from their Squatter Sovereignty humbug, by opposing the Crittenden amendment, as to charge the Republicans with apostacy from their faith in the freedom of the Territories, by voting for it. B. WADE.

Execution of the Hinchelm Murderers.

From the Philadelphia Press, Saturday.

Yesterday the negroes, ALEXANDER ANDERSON and HENRY RICHARDS, convicted of the murder of Mrs. GARDAR and Mrs. REAM, expiated their crime on the gallows, at Lancaster. The prisoners, at an early hour in the morning, were making their final preparations for the awful moment, and were spending their few last minutes with their spiritual advisers.

ANDERSON was a tall, intelligent-looking mulatto, about forty years of age, with long, black curly hair and whiskers, and exhibiting the most contrition of the two for the murder. He wrote a confession of his crime, and a history of his life, which, with the circumstances of the murder, and an account of his execution, is published by H. A. ROCKAFIELD, of Lancaster, for the benefit of ANDERSON's wife and children. The volume is illustrated with portraits of RICHARDS and ANDERSON.

RICHARDS was younger than ANDERSON, smooth-faced, short and stout. He was also blacker than his companion. He told different and contradictory stories about his connection with the murder, and generally endeavoring to fasten the bloody deed on ANDERSON. It was only after long and tedious endeavors on the part of his clerical friends that he at last confessed to his share in the horrid deed.

The morbid curiosity to see the execution was intense. No houses within the vicinity of the jail were high enough to overlook the walls, but some Yankees had erected a platform on two or three treetops, capable of accommodating some hundreds of spectators. The stand was rented out to curious individuals at a dollar a head, and, long before the hour of execution, was crowded to excess by a number of males, and a small number of *females!* One or two other rickety contrivances were erected, and rented out at exorbitant prices. The yard leading to the main entrance was crowded by a large number of spectators, eagerly pressing through the iron gratings. The night previous to the execution both convicts received the holy communion.

ANDERSON was awake all night, engaged in devotional exercises: but RICHARDS slept a little. In the morning they dressed themselves for their execution, ANDERSON in white pants and plain white shirt, and RICHARDS in white pants, shirt and white roundabout, with white gloves. An affecting scene occurred during the morning, which drew tears from the eyes of many a stern, strong man. This was ANDERSON's last meeting with his wife and family.

After ANDERSON was notified that his last hour had arrived, he thanked the Sheriff for all his kindness, and after a short interview with Mr. GARDAR, Mr. REAM, and his father-in-law, prepared to die. The death-warrant authorized the execution to take place between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. The Sheriff was disposed to execute them at 12, and so stated to the prisoners. But they declared their anxiety to pass through the dread ordeal with as little delay as possible, and accordingly fixed the hour at 11, or as soon after as possible. A little previous all the visitors and friends of the condemned withdrew, and their last half hour was spent in close communion with their spiritual advisers. Their demeanor was marked and characteristic. ANDERSON was calm, composed, and resigned. RICHARDS also was calm and resigned.

The final preparations all being made, the prisoners proceeded to the gallows. They ascended the stairs with a firm step, and by direction of the Sheriff knelt down in their respective positions, immediately under the hooks which were to receive the fatal cords. After hymn and prayer by ANDERSON, and the benediction by a clergyman, the cap was adjusted. At twenty-five minutes before 12 the Sheriff pulled the cord attached to the lever, and the platform fell instantly and noiselessly, leaving the victims hanging in mid-air. ANDERSON did not even struggle or perceptibly move. RICHARDS seemed to die harder.

A few minutes after twelve, Dr. HENRY CARPENTER and Dr. BEAR, the sheriff's physician, pronounced the convicts dead, and their bodies were lowered in their coffins which were placed in a wagon and drawn to the Poor-House burying ground, followed by four or five hundred persons, including the family of ANDERSON.

Bloody Affray in Kansas—Two Men Killed.

From the Leavenworth Ledger, 3d.

Reliable information reached here yesterday that yesterday that a posse of men who represented themselves to be in search of deserters from the United States army, went to the house of ISAAC DEVRON, on the Osage (about one hundred miles South of this city), on the night of the 27th of March last, and, after inquiring if any deserters were concealed within, and receiving a negative answer, insisted on searching the premises. Mr. DEVRON arose from his bed and let the posse in, and, without further ceremony, he was shot dead. They next proceeded to the residence of ABRAHAM HERRICK, and, after making the same inquiry, and receiving the same treatment as at DEVRON's, he was shot dead. They then proceeded to the residence of NEWTON DAVIS, and, forcing an entrance, shot at him while sitting up in bed, one buckshot striking him in the head, the residue of the charge lodging in the head-board of the bedstead. There was but one of the party recognized; his name is BROCKETT. The neighbors in the vicinity dispatched an express to Lawrence for assistance, which has gone down. These are all the particulars we have, and give them substantially as related to us by a gentleman just from Lawrence, and whose veracity can be relied on. We hope that the Federal authorities of the Territory will take this matter in hand, and, if possible, arrest the guilty parties, in order that they may be properly punished.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of GEORGE H. RICHES, a young man who, while in a state of somnambulism, precipitated himself from the third-story window of No. 112 Hudson-street, and died shortly afterward from the injuries received. A verdict was rendered of "Death from a fracture of the skull." The deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of Boston.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, upon the body of a female infant, found under the stoop of No. 124 West Eleventh-street, wrapped up in some rags. The medical evidence showed that the child was born alive, but no clue was obtained to its parentage. Verdict, "Death from exposure, the child having been abandoned by some inhuman being."

DROWNED.—Coroner CORNEY held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of HENRY B. LAWRENCE, a cook, belonging to the schooner *John W. Sell*, found drowned at the foot of Pier No. 1, East River. He fell into the river while intoxicated. He was 36 years of age, and has left a family residing in Glen Cove. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

Sun and Ship News.

There were in the port of New-York on Friday 36 steamers, 110 ships, 66 barks, 71 brigs and 200 schooners, total, 482, of which there were cleared, Thursday, 8 ships, 4 brigs, 4 schooners. Up for foreign ports 112, of which 17 are regular packets; for distant ports in the United States 45, of which 23 are regular packets.

The Connecticut River is fully open, and the steamers *Granite State*, Capt. KING, and the *City of Hartford*, Capt. MILLS, have commenced running regularly between Hartford and New-York, making all the landings on the river between Saybrook and Hartford.

The *Savannah Republican* notices the arrival of seven vessels at that port, within two days, all of them loaded with ice from Maine.

The steamer Philadelphia, which takes the California passengers for the 17th inst., is fast filling up. All the steerage tickets have been sold, but there is still room in the cabins. The lowest fare by her is $115. The fare in the steerage by the *Star of the West*, which leaves on the 20th, will be $125. The passengers by both these steamers reach Panama together, and proceed by the steamer *John L. Stephens*.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Captain LEFEVRE, left for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. She had 200 passengers. The British steamship *City of Baltimore*, also left on Saturday, at noon, for Liverpool. She carried the United States mails, 55 cabin, 175 steerage passengers, and $5,000 in specie.

On Saturday the remaining property of the Collins steamship Company was sold under direction of the Sheriff. At noon Deputy-Sheriff BERGAN appeared at the Collins' Wharf, and after the usual preliminaries, the auctioneer, Mr. S. BOGART, of North William-street, proceeded with the sale. The first lot sold was the lease of the Collins' dock for two years from the 1st of May, for $5,500 a year. Mr. DUDLEY B. FULLER, purchaser of the steamships, bought the lease for $1,150. The rest of the effects, consisting of one hoisting engine, four derricks, two life-boats, a discharging office on wheels, mail wagon, three desks, four baggage-trucks, three chairs, one sofa, two gang way stairs, the Company's interest in a horse and wagon, and other materials were sold to Mr. C. N. FOSTER, representative of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., in lots, for $1,006. A broken engine shaft, and some other iron, was sold to the Novelty Iron Works for $67, and the company dispersed.

Commissioner Chatwell's Relatives on the Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Justice to JACOB CHOLWELL, Esq., Commissioner of Police for the City of New-York, as well as to myself, causes me, through your journal, to correct the statement made by the Hon. F. B. STRIGLE, State Senator from Kings County, which appears in the issue of this date, as to relatives of said Commissioner receiving pay as policemen, whose names do not appear on the records of the Metropolitan Police Department.

Will you, therefore, do me the favor to publish the annexed affidavit, and oblige, yours,

APRIL, 10, 1858. WM. E. BRUSH,

City and County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM E. BRUSH, of the City and County of New-York, being duly sworn, says that he is the only brother-in-law of JACOB CHOLWELL, Commissioner of Police, holding a commission as policeman in the Metropolitan District, that he was appointed such policeman in June, 1857, that he was detailed to attend the Court of General Sessions, (Grand Jury,) of the City of New-York, and did perform actual duties as such detailed officer, until Jan. 1, 1858, and that he then was placed on the detective force by DANIEL CARPENTER, Esq., Deputy-Superintendent, and continued in active duty as a detective up to March 12, 1858; that at this time he was promoted by the Board of Police Commissioners to the position of Sergeant of the Ninth Precinct, and has ever since, up to the present time, been actually engaged as such Sergeant. Further, that THOMAS, the only brother of the said JACOB CHOLWELL, who has received a commission as policeman, is and has been detailed to the Mayor's office, under Sergeant JAMES N. CROFT, has, from the time of his appointment, been actually engaged in discharging the duties devolving upon him.

WILLIAM E. BRUSH.

Sworn before me this 10th day of April, 1858.

WM. H. STEPHENS, Com. of Deeds.

Brooklyn Items.

The new Board of Aldermen will be composed of 19 members, politically divided as follows: Democrats, 7; Independent Democrats, 4; Americans, 5; Republicans, 2. The Democrats are exerting themselves to secure the coöperation of the Independents, but with only partial success. All of them were elected in direct opposition to the regular Democratic nominees—an unpardonable offence with the party. It is generally supposed that a majority of the Board will unite upon Mr. TAYLOR, of the Fourth Ward, for President of the Board. Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of the Eighteenth Ward, will be strenuously urged by a few warm Democratic friends for the same position.

Two boys, named OLIVER FIELD and WILLIAM MCGERKIN, were arrested Saturday by Capt. WOOLSON, of the Fifth Precinct, for attempting to set fire to the Truant Institution at Flatbush. The accused are each about 13 years old, and were inmates of the Institution. The fire was discovered in a wood box in the basement of the building, and during the excitement that followed, the boys made their escape. They were overheard the day before laying plans to set the building on fire.

Mr. PATRICK HOGAN, of the Twelfth Ward, received the largest number of votes cast, Tuesday last, for Alderman. The official returns were intrusted to Policeman GAGAN, and before the City Clerk received them they had been altered so as to elect Mr. BARRON. The Mayor, upon examining the marred returns, was fully convinced that an "impropriety" had been committed.

The inquest on the body of JAMES MCGUIRE, who was found in the water at the foot of Carroll-street, week before last, was concluded Saturday last. Many circumstances led to the belief that he had been murdered, but as nothing definite could be ascertained, the usual verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

Thirty-four persons on profession of faith and three by letter were received, yesterday, into membership of the Franklin-avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Mr. GREENLEAF is pastor. The special interest in the congregation remains unabated. The Union Prayer-Meeting is still held daily in the church between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

An attempt was made, early Saturday morning last, to burn the row of shanties on Fulton-avenue, opposite Adams-street. The fire was discovered in season to prevent a general conflagration. The buildings, at this point, were sold some time ago, to be removed on the first of May.

The alarm of fire between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening proceeded from a house on North First-street, near Union-avenue. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney. The alarm caused the firemen to turn out, but their services were not needed.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 120 deaths in this city, 16 of which were by consumption.

The Spring exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society will open the present week.

A complimentary concert to MRS. ELBOTA C. PARK will be given at the Athenæum this evening.

HOBOKEN.—The Charter Election of Hoboken takes place to-morrow. G. W. MORRIS heads the Democratic ticket for Mayor, though he refuses to run or serve if elected. An independent ticket, without regard to political parties, has been nominated, with F. B. CARPENTER as candidate for Mayor.

☞ R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures rheumatism, neuralgia, coughs, colds, influenza, headache, toothache, lumbago, small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps and pains of all kinds.

R. R. R. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York City.

☞ Lines by a Loving "Heart."

WRITTEN WHILE IN BED.

Beauty went walking, and whispering, and talking
To Cupid that strolled by her side;
But she saw he was bare, which caused her to stare,
Then her pretty black eyes she did hide.

Saying: "Go buy some clothes, or you will be froze,
And then I should weep and bewail;
The Sirens are the cheese, and raise quite a breeze,
And in Sitting were ne'er known to fail."

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 124 and 146 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ New and Beautiful Patterns of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures at unusually low prices. For instance,

THREE-LIGHT CHANDELIERS WITH GLOBES.....$7
FOUR-LIGHT CHANDELIERS WITH GLOBES..... 8

Also,

A large assortment of Table Cutlery.
Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives, $2 75 to $3 per dozen.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Berthoff's Sewing Machines—Too inches FREE, vest, dress-making and general use. Office No. 449 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

These machines make excellent work.—*New-York Sun.*

☞ Window Shades.

ROLLARD SHADES,
SPOON SHADES,
CHURCH SHADES,

At KELTY & FERGUSON'S,
No. 301 Broadway,
Window Shade Manufacturers.

☞ BARRY'S Tricopherous

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Boots and Shoes.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES IN THE CITY IS AT

BROOKS'

No. 376 Broadway and No. 139 Fulton-st.

☞ India Rubber Gloves for house cleaning, gardening and care of flowers, render the hands soft, smooth and lovely white; are impervious to water, hot or cold; and very useful where other gloves are spoiled. For sale at No. 20 John-st., up stairs.

☞ Italian Bread Sticks.

The last shipment of this superior manufactured STRAW HATS for the season's trade have now been received and are being finished by the undersigned on the HAVEMEYER BLOCK.

A comparison of the above with the finest manufacture of last year is respectfully solicited.

BALLARD, BRUTE & CO., No. 4 Broadway.

☞ The Stylish Cut-Aways, New Fashions in Jackets, Sacks, Frock Coats, Spring Raglans, &c., FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS, are attracting judicious parents, who wish to clothe their sons elegantly and at the same time cheaply, to

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Corner Fulton and Nassau-sts.

☞ Extra Security.

The most thoroughly BURGLAR-PROOF, as well as FIRE-PROOF SAFE ever invented, is now offered by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

☞ The Voice.—TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.—BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, contain ingredients acting specifically on the organs of the voice, they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. Sold by all druggists.

☞ Household Furniture.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 39 Hanover-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales of their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ S. C. Herring & Co.'s Fire-Proof Champion Safe Warerooms and office removed to No. 251 Broadway. The above premises have been enlarged and fitted for the exclusive sale of these celebrated safes. The room are the most extensive, and the assortment the largest in the world. Persons in want of Fire or Burglar-Proof Safes are invited to call and examine.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees.—Largest stock in the World.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

☞ Household Furniture.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., have removed to their new salerooms, No. 182 Broadway, will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms; and prompt returns made in all sales.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Deflance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Side-board or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 191 Pearl st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Hunt, Webster & Co.'s

Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines, For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machines.

HUNT, WEBSTER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye, only Four Shillings a box, black or brown, the test in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Also, Infallible Onguent, well known for removing dandruff, restoring the hair, &c.

MARRIED.

FINE—JENNINGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 7, at the Church of the Divine Unity, by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, Mr. WM. L. FINE, (of the Astor-place Hotel, to Miss EMILY S., daughter of William T. Jennings, Esq., all of this City.

BRIGGS—CHAMPNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 24, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., the Rev. G. W. Briggs and MRS MARY AUGUSTA CHAMPNEY, all of Brooklyn.

BROWN—LOWRIE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 7, at the Pacific st. Methodist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Kennaday, Mr. CHAUNCEY W. BROWN to Miss SUSAN LOWRIE all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

MOSER.—In this City, on Saturday, April 10, of consumption, ELIZA, widow of the late Samuel H. Moser, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends, also of her brother, John Ferguson, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 206 West 36th st., on Tuesday afternoon, April 13, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BOGUE.—In this City, on Sunday, April 11, JAMES BOGUE, aged 60 years, native of Lurgan Baun, Maguire's Bridge, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family and those of his sons, Thomas, James, John and Henry, are requested to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 29 Essex-st.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Sunday, April 10, WILLIAM T. HERRICK, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late father, Elias H. Herrick, and father-in-law, Sauman Lowe, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central Reformed Dutch Church in 9th-st., this day, (Monday,) April 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WELLING.—In this City, on Sunday, April 11, at the residence of his grandson, Thomas M. Moore, East 46th-st., near Livingston place, WILLIAM WELLING, aged 86 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his sons-in-law, the late Rev. Bartholomew Creagh and Henry Moore, Sen., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Redding M. E. Church, East 17th st., between 1st and 2d-ave., without further invitation.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

LYALL.—In this City, on Friday, April 9, CHARLES LYALL, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) April 12, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 295 Hudson st.

PLACE.—On Sunday evening, April 11, CHARLES PLACE, Sen., aged 64 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VALENTINE.—On Saturday, April 10, after a short illness, PETER VALENTINE, in the 74th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday's papers.

☞ Auburn papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 9, after a short illness, MARY A., wife of Solomon V. Roberts, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 309 Pacific st., this day, (Monday,) April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PERKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 10, FREDERIC WILLIAM WOOD, son of James F. and Lydia E. W. Perkins, aged 3 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. A. M. Wood, No. 37 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HAYDOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, April 10, MARTHA B., wife of Henry Haydock, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends Meeting House, on Schermerhorn st., on Third day afternoon, April 13, at 3 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, April 11, JAMES WELLS, infant son of Wm. M. and Lizzie B. Raymond, aged 1 year, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of the parents, No. 77 South 4th st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WHITING.—At South Yonkers, on Sunday morning, April 11, at the residence of her son, James R. Whiting, Esq., LYDIA, widow of the late Ebenezer Whiting, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James R., Charles and John Whiting, and of her son-in-law, Samuel M. Dodge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, April 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Rev. Dr. Phillips' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 11th st., without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to the 32d-st. Cemetery.

NAPIER.—At Chicago, on Friday, April 2, WM. J. NAPIER, a native of Scotland, aged 62 years.

☞ California papers please copy.

WASHBURN.—At San Francisco, California, MRS. MARIA LOUISE HARTSHORNE, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., wife of Mr. E. H. Washburn, Esq.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

CRYSTAL PALACE SOIREE.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC: The Committee of Management of the Crystal Palace Soirée, having every confidence in the generosity of this intelligent community, respectfully request a suspension of their opinion in reference to the difficulties growing out of the mismanagement of the person having charge of the Cloak and Hat Rooms. The public are especially requested to disregard any insinuations thrown out by the enemies of individual members of the Committee, touching the disposal of funds derived by the entertainments given in aid of the Hunter Woodie Benevolent Society. All parties concerned in the pecuniary management of the Committee and of the Society invite investigation, and are at all times ready to show their bank and other accounts to respectable parties. Many who lost articles of clothing on the night of the Soirée have since recovered them, and all mistakes will yet be rectified. Several members of the Committee who were prostrated by over exertion will be at their posts of duty the present week, and will aid in adjusting all difficulties. All applicants for lost articles must apply, with their checks of deposit, at the office of the Committee No. 206 Broadway.

S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

SMALL TEA POTS FOR RESTAURANTS, at 25 Block tin Britannia and plated Tea and Coffee Pots of a convenient size for the use of keepers of restaurants, for sale at wholesale and retail by

LUCIUS HART, No. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

FIRST CALL.

Rooms open at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, April 12, 1858.

Weather in the trade, rather very lowest market prices, for Cash or Credit, our very large and entire stock of

CARPETINGS,

Of the following manufactures:

NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON, & SONS,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.,
FELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA.

OIL-CLOTHS

Of all the principal manufacturers.

CANTON MATTINGS.

WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS,

Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.

WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 56 and 61 Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

TO BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

PORCELAIN AND SILVER-PLATED DOOR KNOBS,
Silver-plated Hinges,
Bell Pulls, Bell Levers,
French Window Bolts,
Silver-plated Shutter-knobs,
Silvered Glass, Door and Shutter knobs,
Library Latches and Hinges,
Sliding and Folding Door Trimmings,
Safe Night-latches,
Safe, Store, Door and Pad Locks,
Swing Door Hinges, &c.

Hardware in great variety for all descriptions of buildings. MANY, BALDWIN & MANY.

Agents for American Porcelain Company, Gantier & Co.'s Black Lead Crucibles, No. 42 John-st., corner Dutch.

ALL WHO SUFFER WITH PILES!

A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY

Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.

James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front st., was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Depôt No. 180 Bowery. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

REMOVAL.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

W. J. SYNE & BRO.

Have removed from No. 177 to

NO. 200 BROADWAY,

Where they offer at reduced prices,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS, MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

LARGE STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS

TO BE SOLD FOR

CASH,

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

BARNES, LYMAN & CO., Nos. 29 and 32 Barclay-st.

Now offer to the trade their large and extensively assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the variety usually kept in a large wholesale establishment.

THIS STOCK IS TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY FOR CASH, and must be closed by a fixed date.

Purchasers from every section of the country are invited to call. Prices will be such as the exigencies of the case require.

STRAW GOODS FOR CASH.

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.,

Offer inducements
To cash purchasers of
Straw Bonnets,
French Flowers,
Blond Laces, Edgings, &c., &c.
at
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner Pearl-st.

CONSUMPTIVES, DO NOT DESPAIR!

E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 188 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of consumption for upwards of fifteen years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat, which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing (if properly treated) as any other disease, and those suffering from them are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 188 Bowery.

SELF-VENTILATING

REFRIGERATORS.

This valuable and important household invention is the most perfect REFRIGERATOR ever offered to the public, and challenges competition. They may be examined and purchased at the manufacturers' warerooms.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,

No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker st., New-York.

N. B.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS:

VOLUME II.

OF

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,

Containing, among its principal titles,

NEW AND PERSONAL ARTICLES ON

Architecture, Arctic Discovery, Argentine Confederation, Army, Artillery, Art, Asia, Athens, Austria, Australia, Baltimore, Baptists, Banks, Baring Brothers, &c.

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St. Augustine, St. Basil, Bacon, Audubon, Arista, Commodore Bainbridge, Professor Bailey, the Barbour Family, of Va.; Lord Ashburton, and others.

Besides numerous Sketches of Distinguished Living Characters, such as: AVERSANI, ANCHISON, Governor BANKS, BADGER, BARNSWELL, of N. C.; GEORGE BANCROFT, Rev. Dr. BACHMAN, of S. C.; JOSHUA BATES, BAUER, of Missouri, JACOB BARKER, Gov. Dr. BANCS, Hon. HENRY BARNARD, Rev. LEONARD BACON, and many others.

THE NEW CYCLOPÆDIA will be completed in 16 vols., royal 8vo; $3 per volume, in cloth; $3 50 library leather; $4 half morocco; $4 50 half Russia extra.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

BY STEAMSHIP AMERICA, arrived at Boston yesterday, and READY THIS MORNING, the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

of March 27,

containing twenty five

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,

with all the latest Foreign News, with beautiful illustrations of the

REVOLT IN INDIA,
and
THE WAR IN CHINA.

To secure the regular receipt of this unrivaled newspaper, the *Illustrated London News* should be subscribed for by the year. Subscription, Nine Dollars.

WILLMER & ROGERS,
No. 42 Nassau-st.,
Agents in United States for the *Illustrated London News*.

ALBANY

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

The subscriber, having increased his facilities of business, is now prepared to furnish the trade with an extensive assortment of

BEDSTEADS
and
PATENT CRIBS,
In Mahogany, Oak, Black Walnut and White Wood.
Extension and Reading
TABLES
and
WASH-STANDS.

All of which, in style and quality of finish, will bear inspection, and are suitable to the New-York and Southern Markets.

The attention of the trade is particularly requested to the Patent Cribs, for which I own the exclusive right.

ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1858. RUFUS K. YIELD.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF CARPETING

At a Great Sacrifice,

HIRAM ANDERSON'S,

No. 69 Bowery,

The largest Carpet Establishment in the United States—the Subscriber

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

English Velvet Carpets, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½ per yard.
English Brussels Carpets, 56c., 62c., 75c., $1 per yard.
English Ingrain Carpets, 44c., 50c., 62c. per yard.
Floor Oil-cloths, Cocoa, Matting, rugs, window shades, druggets, table and piano covers, etc., at low prices.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 69 Bowery.

CARPETING.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND OFFICES.

We have added to our wholesale a retail department, and having recently purchased largely at the cheap auction sales, we are offering "Greatsys," "Bigelows," and "New-England Co." Velvet tapestry and Brussels, carpets at very reduced prices—great bargains; also, a fine assortment of three-ply and superfine carpets, China and cocoa matting, floor oil-cloth, druggets, rugs, etc. Persons wishing to furnish houses or offices will find it their interest to examine our stock.

We make up carpets and put them down in any part of the City and adjoining cities.

DOREMUS & MIXON,
No. 21 Park-place and No. 19 Murray-st.

FURNITURE AND AUCTION NOTICE.—The undersigned would remind those about breaking up housekeeping the approaching season, that they will attend to all sales intrusted to him as usual, and sells the same in three days thereafter, or he will buy it himself, and save the trouble of an auction. F. COLTON, No. 39 Beekman-st.

LARGE MANSION AT FLUSHING, SUITABLE for a first-class boarding house, with out buildings, to let for one or more years. Rent $800.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 195 AND 197 CHAMBERS-ST.
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
GARLY, HOWARD & KAMPMANN,
LATE
WM. R. GARLY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

In view of the many [illegible] which take place in their [illegible] NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, TO GARLY AND FIRST-CLASS THE PUBLIC throughout the Union. Their SPRING STOCK, which is UNRIVALLED IN ASSORTMENT, UNRIVALLED IN [illegible] AND UNDERSELLING IN BARGAINS. THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest goods in the foreign and domestic markets. To which they and the [illegible] LARGE PURCHASERS AND CASH PAYERS. They invite a thorough examination of their stock, feeling confident that they will convince [illegible] buyers, who will examine their stock, that it is for their interest to deal with them. They particularly call the attention of the trade to the following articles manufactured by them, for which they are [illegible] viz.:

PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS,
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE BONE COMBS,
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS, "GENUINE"
WASHINGTON ASTRA CO.'S SPINDLES,
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD,
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD,
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD,
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON,
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS,

To which they add, in quantities,

WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.

Catalogues furnished upon application.

A MEDICAL WONDER.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM CURES [illegible] HOOKER, corner of [illegible] store.) of rheumatism of the [illegible] had rendered him a cripple for [illegible]

HYATT'

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL SHAM
OF
BROWN GLOSSY HAIR,
COMMODIOUS, INSTRUCTIVE
TO THE BEAUTIFUL AGE.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES can find a [illegible] home in a private family, [illegible] not be less than 25th ward. [illegible] accommodations desired. [illegible] required. Address Box No 1,876, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—CLINTON PLACE.—FURNISHED Rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 41 Clinton-place, suitable for families or single gentlemen—near the 5th av. No removal on the 1st of May. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BED-room, with gas and bath, to rent to a single gentleman in a genteel house, private family. In 13th st., between University-place and 5th-av. References exchanged. Apply at the drug store No. 57 4th av., corner 9th st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant, airy rooms in a private family, where the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed, at No. 164 Thompson-st., above Prince. [illegible]

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can obtain airy rooms, with board, by calling at No. 60 South 5th st., Williamsburg. Location delightful, two minutes' walk from the ferries. References given and required.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very pleasant front rooms may be had on 2d and 3d floors, furnished or not, with board, in a small private family. No. 162 Henry, near Harrison-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF Rooms can be obtained at No. 202 5th-av., near 22d-st.; also, very pleasant single rooms for gentlemen; an exchange of references required.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING a house in a desirable location in town, would like to let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives with board. Address B., Box No. 606 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE 2d floor, and one on the 3d floor, can be had, with full or partial board, at No. 347 5th-st.; a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board, at No. 323 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 38 East 16th st., has to let, with board, a parlor and bedroom. Her house is furnished with baths, gas and the other modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS, ON SECOND or third floor, with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 327 West 14th st.

BOARDING.—YOUNG GENTLEMEN MAY OBtain full or partial board in a private family, at No. 31 Macdougal-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASant rooms, with partial board, to one or two single gentlemen, in a delightful location in Harrison-st., near Clinton, 12 minutes' walk from Wall-st., and 1 from South Ferry, in a small private family, where the comforts of a home can be secured on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Address M. O., box No 927 Post-office.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN Board for himself and sister for the Summer, in some pleasant location on the Hudson River, not above Sing Sing nor below Irvington. Address, stating terms, Box No. 173 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can obtain very pleasant accommodation with board in a private family, at No. 117 Congress-st., first house from Henry toward Clinton.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR a single gentleman, and a gentleman and his wife; pleasant rooms at No. 98 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries, and within a few steps of the cars. References required.

BOARD AND AS PLEASANT ROOMS AS Can be found in Brooklyn, on Washington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., six or seven minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References required. Inquire at No. 118 Washington-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEman can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS With board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 126 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, for families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN SEVENTH WARD.—FRONT ROOM and bedroom, or single bedroom, with board, in private family. Terms moderate. Apply 319 Madison-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A private family, having taken Greenburg House, Dobbs Ferry, proposes to receive, on and after May 1, a limited number of first-class boarders for the Summer months. The house and garden are beautifully situated on high ground overlooking the river, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt and steamboat wharf. Till April 20, applications may be made at No. 48 West 14th st., corner Waverley-place.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO GENTLEmen and their wives, or a party of four persons, can be accommodated with board in a private family where there are no other boarders. The house and grounds are very pleasantly located on New-York island, within 3 miles of the lower part of the City. Good fishing within a quarter of a mile from the house. Applications addressed B., *Times* office, will be attended to.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY of eleven persons, where they take no other boarders, and where they can live as privately as in their own house. Must be within 1½ hours' ride from the City. Address C. W., box No. 1,351 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer months, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, not over 20 miles from the City, and easy of access; must be pleasantly situated; a place on Long Island, between Flushing and Williamsburg, preferred. Address, stating location, &c., Box No. 2 016 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY AN Unmarried man, in a private family, located on or near Clinton-st. Address B. B. Y., through the Post-Office, Brooklyn. An early breakfast and low rates desirable.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN FOR Two aged persons, man and wife, in a private family. A room on the first floor preferred. Board with washing not to exceed $10 per week. Address *M. A., Box No. 2,055, New-York Post-Office.*

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife and child, 2 years old. Will want room and bedroom adjoining, unfurnished. Terms, including care and fire, not to exceed $12 per week. Address B., Box No. 606 New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PERMAnent board, to let, at No. 62 East 16th-st. The rooms are large, with ample closets, and are very desirable for a family or party of gentlemen. Rooms contains bath, gas, and all modern improvements.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN WILLIAM MOLLER, ALBERT HAVEMEYER, DWIGHT TOWNSEND and CHARLES E. BRETRAND, under the firm of MOLLER, TOWNSEND, HAVEMEYER & CO., having been dissolved, the subscribers have formed a new copartnership for the purpose of *carrying on the business of Sugar Refining in Brooklyn, E. D.*, (late Williamsburg,) under the firm of HAVEMEYER, TOWNSEND & CO.

A. F. HAVEMEYER,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM MOLLER.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *HAVEMEYER & MOLLER*, is this day dissolved (by mutual consent.) The business of the late firm of HAVEMEYER & MOLLER will be settled by WILLIAM MOLLER.

A. HAVEMEYER,
WILLIAM MOLLER.

New-York, April 1, 1858.

WILLIAM MOLLER, having purchased the interest of A. HAVEMEYER in the Sugar Refining business, lately conducted under the firm of HAVEMEYER & MOLLER, will continue the business on his own account.

WILLIAM MOLLER.

New-York, April 1, 1858.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTnership.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM WALTON, JAMES D. CRAMSEY, and JAMES B. ARCHER, under the firm of WALTON, CRAMSEY & ARCHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the said WILLIAM WALTON and JAMES B. ARCHER are hereby solely authorized to sign the name of the late firm in settlement.

(Signed.) WILLIAM WALTON,
JAMES D. CRAMSEY,
New-York, April 6, 1858. JAMES B. ARCHER.

Notice is hereby given that the subscribers will continue the dry goods commission business as formerly, at 49 Broadway, under the name of WALTON & ARCHER.

(Signed.) WILLIAM WALTON,
New-York, April 6, 1858. JAMES B. ARCHER.

COPARTNERSHIP IN STOCK BUSINESS.—New-York, No. 20 Exchange-place, April 12, 1858.—I have this day associated with me, in the Stock Commission business, Mr. C. A. DE FOREST, Jr., (late with Metropolitan Bank.) The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST.

J. VAN SCHAICK,
VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of North America, Metropolitan Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1858.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership for transacting a general Banking, Exchange and Collection business under the firm and style of ATWOOD & CO.

J. A. ATWOOD,
A. A. GIFFORD,
J. A. ATWOOD, Jr.

We are prepared to make collections on all parts of the United States, and to purchase uncurrent money, at our office, No. 25 Broadway, (one door above Wall-st.)

ATWOOD & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of HASBROUCK, LYNES & CASE, of this City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either subscriber will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT S. HASBROUCK,
STEPHEN C. LYNES, Jr.,
HENRY L. CASE.

New-York, April 9, 1858.

TO LET.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN
APPLETON'S BUILDING.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO WISHES part of his house in Brooklyn, will rent the second floor, two rooms and bedroom, with a good-sized attic room, if wished, to a gentleman, with or without board, and water family, rent reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 11 Sidney-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, in the afternoon.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AND RESPECTABLE family, part of a brewstery and attic house, No. 140 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d ave., front and back parlor and bedroom, closets, pantries, &c., on second floor, room in the attic, with grate, front basement, with new range; hot and cold water, gas, privilege in bath, &c.; also, house newly painted and in complete order; references required and given. Possession can be given immediately if required. Inquire at No. 346 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 26 East 26th-st., between Madison and 4th ave., with modern improvements, and will be put in good order, possession any time before May 1—rent $350. Also, house No. 156 East 35th-st., between 3d and 2d ave., with modern improvements. Will be put in good order, and possession immediately—rent $300. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LET—GLEES' BOARDING HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—The very convenient 4-story building on the northwest corner of Atlantic and Columbia-sts., within two minutes' walk of the South Ferry, is offered at a very low rate for the above use to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or to ANSON BLAKE, Jr., No. 52 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, NO. 206 West 16th-st., three-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements, on a lot 25x102, in a very eligible neighborhood. For further particulars, apply either to EDWARD B. KINSHIMER, No. 216 4th-av., or to GUST. H. SCHNEIDER, No. 21 South William-st.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT FIRST CLASS BROWNstone front houses in 23d-st., opposite Madison Square, containing all the latest improvements; rent $1,250 each. Also, one on 23d-st., in complete order, with all the conveniences; $1,100. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 186 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M., and after 3 P. M.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, THE 1st floor of house No. 125 East 29th-st., consisting of two large rooms and two bedrooms, use of bath with hot and cold water, and part of cellar; gas in house. Inquire of G. FOUNTAIN, owner, on the premises. Rent $2 50 per month.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW, FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story houses, with all the modern improvements, in Ashland-place, Fort-Greene. Terms reasonable and three-story brick house, No. 45 Grove-st., suitable for a first-class boarding house. Apply to ELISHA BLOOMER, Ocean Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR PLUMBERS, LARGE gas fitters, power press printers, dealers in lead pipe, shot, tobacco, or any business requiring extensive, large buildings, Nos. 65 and 66 Centre-st., 75 feet front, 75 feet front, five stories. Apply to Mr. COGGIN, No. 61 Centre-st., next door.

TO LET—VERY LOW, FROM $400 TO $600—SEVeral first class, moderate-sized, three and four story, high-stoop, English basement houses with all modern improvements, corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av., in a block of thirteen houses, one an excellent position for a physician. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 143 West 46th-st. House 35x60, has all the modern improvements, and has just been put in complete order. Rent $600, to a private family only. Price $7,000. Apply to E. G. RIDDER, No. 200 Fulton-st., or at the house between 9 and 8 o'clock daily.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AT-tic, high stoop brick house No. 2 Bank-st., opposite Waverley-place, 25 feet front, built with care, repaired with all modern improvements, to be seen 12 to 4. Apply at No. 11 Bank-st. for cards of admission, from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. Rent $900.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO 194 4th-st., Washington square, containing nine rooms, kitchen, &c; parlor 22x16, with rich frescoed ceiling; gas, bath, hot and cold water, vestibule, closets, &c. Only three in the family in the house. To be seen from 3 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG—THE TWO-story frame dwelling house, with eight adjoining lots, corner of 1st and South 11th sts., two hundred feet from the ferry to James-st. Apply to RICHARD WERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, or at No. 65 South 6th-st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF BERGEN, 1 an acre of ground, a good garden, a stable and a variety of fruit. Inquire of JACOB VAN WINKLE, opposite the Academy, or of JAMES A. ALEXANDER, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND 2 sub-cellar of the brown stone front house No. 112 Nassau-st., 100 feet by 25, running to Theatre alley. Also offices, lofts and workshops to let over store. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 72 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 5th-av.; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of E. P. GOODSPEED, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 34 PINE-STREET, over the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange. Apply at the above place from 11 to 2 o'clock; or No. 330 West-st. from 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

JOHN E. HOAGLAND.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF house No. 11 Cornelia-st., occupied by one other family (American), with water and drain and privilege of laundry. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LET, AT MODERATE RENTS—SEVeral neat and commodious three-story brick houses, with all modern improvements, including gas fixtures. Apply at No. 150 West 35d-st., or to H. C. ADAMS, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-house No. 231 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, complete with every conveniences; gas fixtures; bathing-room, furnace, range, &c. Rent $600. Apply to E. T. BACKHOUSE, No. 16 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO NEW THREE-STORY HIGH BASEment dwellings, Nos. 84 and 86 West 26th-st., near the 6th-av., finished with all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 180 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE house No. 105 East 19th st.; also, the warehouses adjoining, ready May 1; all three stories, high basement and modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 156 1st av., corner 8th-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL COTTAGES ON THE BANKS of the Hudson River, 52d-st. Rent $150 to $400. The 8th av. cars go to 52d-st. Possession given immediately. Inquire at the adjoining premises, of C. H. STRIKER, or of SANDFORD & STRIKER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 202 GRAND-ST., CORNER of Mott, and store and basement No. 191 Grand-st., corner of Mulberry; both excellent situations for business. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 180 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET AT LOW RENTS.—THE THREE FINE 1 large stores in the new buildings Nos 205, 207 and 209 Canal-st., would be rented with or without the basements. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 180 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 116 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET—Three-story, high stoop, extension parlor; genteel modern house. Low to a good tenant. D. S. BARNES, No. 15 Park-row.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE UPPER 1 part of the last brick house below the 7th-av., in 51st-st. To a desirable tenant it will be rented low. References exchanged. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A PART OF THE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 20 Rose-st., consisting of front and back parlors, three bedrooms and front basement. Will be let with or without basement. Apply, as above, from 10 till 4.

TO LET—*STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE NO* 97 4th-av., being two stories and attic; excellent location for business, and rent very low; possession immediate. Apply to WM. McNAMARA, No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH LOFTS, separately or together; also, basement and under cellars, in the large double store, cor. Broadway and Bleecker-st. Apply to J. E. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO BE LET—PART OF A NEW BRICK HOUSE, on Franklin-av., Brooklyn, to a small family; location good, and convenient to ferries and cars. Rent $10 a month. Address FRANKLIN, *Times office.*

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Waverley-place; to a desirable tenant will be rented low; references exchanged. Apply to No. 22 Vesey-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILding, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE AND LARGE LOT ON Warburton-avenue, in Yonkers, Westchester County. Inquire of M. L. COBB, Sing Sing.

TO LET—A STORE IN THE VILLAGE OF FISHkill-on-the-Hudson. For particulars inquire of D. KENNEDY, No 58 William-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. E. FRENELL, or E. F. HALL, on premises.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE AT A low rent.—The advertiser, having unexpectedly no use for his house, will let the English basement house in 23d st., opposite the Blind Asylum grounds, furnished, to a small family, or two rooms with partial board are required. BENEDICT & COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—house No. 56 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, 27x50 feet, with all modern improvements. Will be painted and put in order. Apply to J. S. SPELLING & SON, 68 Wall-st.

BAKERY TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., IN A central location; has done a large business. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., or to Mrs. McKENZIE, No. 54 William-st., Newark.

ROOMS WITH POWER—TWO ROOMS, COMbing of Wood and Rim saw, with 14 windows each, and a North west light. Terms low. JOHN GAUDU, No. 163 Walker-st.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—WITH USE OF PARlor, to a small family, for $200. No. 30 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT ROOMS, in a building built for the purpose, at No. 114 Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Enlarged. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, or pence on 4th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY RED BRICK HOUSE No. 36 Abingdon-sq. The premises are in good order, with modern improvements, and have been occupied by a private family. Also, the adjoining house, No. 38, with the same improvements. Also, the stable in the rear, with room for 4 carriages and 4 horses, and 4 rooms over. Also, No. 42 Hudson-st., a large store, with 3 floors and basement, and 4 rooms over. Also, No. 44 Hudson-st., a large store, with 3 floors and basement, and 4 rooms over. Also, No. 46 Hudson-st., a large store, with 3 floors and basement, and 4 rooms over. Also, No. 48 Hudson-st., a large store, with 3 floors and basement, and 4 rooms over. Also, No. 50 Hudson-st., a large store, with 3 floors and basement, and 4 rooms over. Also, No. 52 Hudson-st., a large store, with 3 floors and basement, and 4 rooms over. Also, No. 54 Hudson-st., a large store, with 3 floors and basement, and 4 rooms over. Also, No. 56 Hudson-st., a large store, with 3 floors and basement, and 4 rooms over. 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AUCTION SALES.

BY G. DRAPER.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.
At Office, 14 Exchange-place.

[illegible]

BY EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE MOSAIC-GOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, BRONZES, &c. &c. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1861, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 22 Bowling-green (West Side), a choice household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood and gilt furniture, in the elegant Italian style, comprising [illegible] Mosaic-gold Furniture, Carpets, Bronzes, Books, Pictures, Clocks, Bronze Statuettes, Chandeliers, Gilt Cornices, Curtains, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Toilet-sets, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c.; also, the entire furniture contained in a set of furniture, in the same elegant style, comprising [illegible] Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Fine Cut Glass, Chandeliers, Gilt Cornices, Curtains, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Toilet-sets, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c.; also, the entire household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood and other chairs, tables, bureaus, wardrobes, etc. Also, some fine Oil Paintings, Engravings

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of A. D., to the 10th day of April, 1858: Men, 91; Women, 78; Boys, 16; Girls, 130; Total, 415. Adults, 169; Children, 246; Males, 205; Females, 210; Colored Persons, 6.

Disease.	Number.	Disease.	Number.
Apoplexy	1	Intemperance	6
Asthma	2	Killed by Horses	1
Bronchitis	1	Lung Disease	2
Burned in head	1	Malformation of heart	1
Cancer	1	Marasmus	2
Cholera Infantum	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Marasmus, infant	10
Cholera Asiatica	1	Mortification	1
Consumption	48	Old Age	2
Convulsions	4	Palsy	1
Crowing Hives	1	Pleurisy	1
Dentition	1	Poison hyoscyamus	1
Dropsy	1	Pressure Sixth Ave.	1
Dropsy in the head	3	Scrofula	2
Dropsy of the heart	1	Scurvy	1
Dropsy of the chest	1	Small-pox	17
Dropsy, cause of, unknown	1	Softening of the stomach	1
Drowned	1	Spasms	1
Dysentery	1	Stillborn	29
Erysipelas	1	Stricture of the bowels	1
Fever	1	Suicide	3
Fever, Bilious	1	Unknown, not stated	2
Fever, Typhoid	1		
Fever, Puerperal	1	Total	415
Fever, Scarlet	1		
Fever, Scarlet and Typhoid	1		
Fever, Scarlet and Inflammatory	1		
Fever, Typhus	1		
Fever, Yellow	1		
Fever, Puerperal	1		
Fever, Remittent	1		
Fever, Intermittent	1		
Fever, Congestive	1		
Fever, Spinal	1		
Fever, Nervous	1		
Fever, Slow	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Lungs	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Bowels	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Brain	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Heart	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Stomach	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Spine	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Throat	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Liver	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Kidneys	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Bladder	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Testicles	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Prostate Gland	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Uterus	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Ovaries	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Intestines	1		
Fever, Typhoid, of the Stomach